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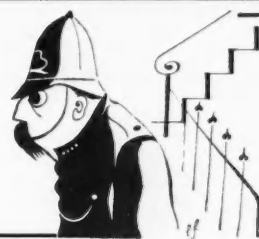
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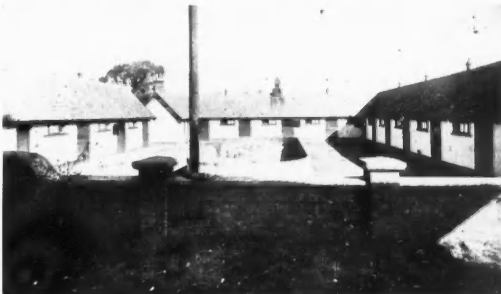
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11 AND 12 ACRES.

A VERY CHOICE PROPERTY IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER THROUGHOUT.

Apply, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.33,065.)

Within two miles of the Kennels of the

WHADDON CHASE

An attractive RESIDENCE or HUNTING BOX, situate about 400ft. up with extensive South view.



FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

The approach is by a drive 100 yds. long with Lodge entrance, and the accommodation: oak-panelled hall, three reception rooms, seven or eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, maids' sitting room.

Electric light. Central heating. Co.'s water.

Spacious yard enclosed by Seven Boxes, Two Stalls, Two Garages and rooms for men.

FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE.

Well-displayed grounds of over

7½ ACRES.

Apply, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (B.48,702.)

450 YEARS AGO

THIS SURREY FARMHOUSE

was erected by a highly discriminating person on a site 500ft. above sea on the fringe of Commons and Downs, only 15 miles from the centre of London.



To-day it stands restored, but with all its ancient charm, including panelling, massive oak timbers and relics of Tudor times.

IN BEAUTIFUL ORDER, it comprises:—

Four reception, six bed and dressing rooms, bath, complete offices and all modern conveniences. All Services.

There is a fine old Barn and a delightful Garden, richly matured.

UNIQUE AND FASCINATING

Apply, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.35,195.)

ADJOINING ASHDOWN FOREST

One of the choicest spots in the County of Sussex.

IN A POSITION UNRIVALLED IN THE HOME COUNTIES.



FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

DELIGHTFUL HOUSE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.

Containing: Halls, three reception rooms, study, fourteen bedrooms, five bathrooms, complete offices.

Central heating. Co.'s water. Own electric light.

FOUR COTTAGES. GARAGE.

GLASSHOUSES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

GROUND OF REMARKABLE CHARM

Forming a perfect setting for the House, in all about

58 OR 73 ACRES.

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (C.49,083.)

Offices: 6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S S.W.1

Telephone No. :
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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES.

Telegraphic Address :
"Overbid-Piccy, London."

SURREY

300ft. up, close to many well-known beauty spots.
An hour from town.



Four reception, nine bedrooms, bathroom.
Co.'s electricity and water. Central heating.
Delightfully timbered gardens, woodland, etc.
COTTAGE. 5 ACRES
FOR SALE by OSBORN & MERCER. (16,329.)

Under an hour from Town

A PLEASANT OLD HERTFORDSHIRE MANOR HOUSE

400ft. up, on gravel soil, approached by a long carriage drive with Lodge at entrance



Three reception, ten bedrooms, four bathrooms.
Electric light. Company's water.
Stabling. Garages. Attractive Formal Gardens.
Miniature Park, in all 42 Acres
For Sale by order of Executors.
Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER. (11,645.)

NEAR BANBURY



Beautiful Old Manor House

Completely up-to-date with electric light, central heating,
lavatory basins in principal bedrooms.
Lounge hall, four reception, nine bedrooms, three
bathrooms.
Stabling. Cottage. Lovely Gardens. Pasture.
For Sale with 30 Acres.
Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,673.)

CHILTERN HILLS

In unspoilt surroundings with fine panoramic views.



DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Approached by a carriage drive with Lodge at entrance.
Lounge hall, three reception, eight bedrooms,
bathroom; modern conveniences.
Stabling, etc. Hard Tennis Court.
For Sale with 20 ACRES
Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,131.)

OLD BERKSHIRE HUNT

A Delightful Small Hunting Box, dating back
several Centuries.



Three reception, six bedrooms, bathroom.
Electric light. Company's water.
Gardens of Exceptional Beauty.
Stabling. Two Cottages. Meadowland.
15 ACRES
For Sale, or to be Let furnished.
Sole Agents, OSBORN & MERCER. (16,572.)

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS

With fine views to the South Downs.
MODERN CHARACTER HOUSE.



Designed by well-known architect; up-to-date
and labour-saving, with central heating.
Company's water and Electricity.
Three reception, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms.
Delightful Terraced Gardens and Woodland.
For Sale with 10 ACRES
Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER. (16,577.)

SUSSEX

Close to Golf Course, South Aspect, Fine Views.
DELIGHTFUL HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER



Three reception, billiard room, eleven bedrooms, four
bathrooms. Modern conveniences.
Stabling, etc. Squash Racquet Court.
Finely timbered Old Grounds, Woodland, etc.
FOR SALE WITH 40 ACRES
Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER. (16,550.)

SUFFOLK

To be Sold Privately

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE

pleasantly placed on gravel sub-soil, approached by a
carriage drive, and containing hall, four reception rooms,
ten bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.

Company's electric light. Central heating
Garage, Stabling and other buildings.
Matured gardens with moat, lawns; walled kitchen
garden, orchard, etc.

THREE COTTAGES 30 ACRES
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,203.)

BERKSHIRE

Under an hour from London, near good golf, on high
ground, facing South, with good views.



Three reception, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms.
Electric Light. Coy's Water and Gas.
Garage, stabling and outbuildings.
Unusually Charming Grounds, pasture and woodland.
£3,500 6 ACRES
Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (M.1,747)

SOMERSET



Standing high, with South aspect, long avenue approach
and containing about ten bedrooms, etc.

Main Water and Electricity.
Stabling, Garage. Pleasant Grounds.
£2,500 9 ACRES
Inspected by OSBORN & MERCER. (15,961.)

HANTS

Water Frontage with Yacht Anchorage.



Sand and gravel soil. South aspect.
Three reception, fourteen bedrooms, two bathrooms.
Company's Water and Gas.
Stabling, etc. Farmery. Pasture and Woodland.
For Sale with 100 Acres
Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (12,509.)

WILTSHIRE

In the V.W.H. Hunt
ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



Hall, three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom.
First-rate Stabling. Two Garages.
Inexpensive Gardens, and good Pasture.
40 Acres
FOR SALE by OSBORN & MERCER. (16,218.)

Telephone No.:
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

NEWMARKET

BEAUTIFULLY SECLUDED AND RURAL POSITION YET NEAR STATION.



THIS FINE MODERN RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, three baths, Compact Offices.

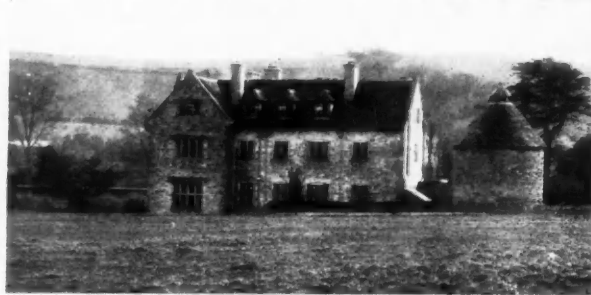
ALL MAIN SERVICES. PARTIAL CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE FOR TWO. STABLING FOR THREE. COTTAGE.
DELIGHTFUL BUT INEXPENSIVE GARDENS. ABOUT THREE ACRES.

Or with ABOUT 20 ACRES OF VALUABLE PADDocks
ADJOINING TATTERSALLS

For Sale Freehold. Particulars of the Joint Sole Agents, Mr. O. E. GRIFFITHS, Rothsay House, Newmarket, or GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (A. 5484.)

TUDOR MANOR HOUSE IN DORSET

LOVELY PANELLING AND ANCIENT FEATURES.



TO BE SOLD, with about 50 OR 465 ACRES, a BEAUTIFUL OLD
TUDOR MANOR HOUSE, in lovely unspoiled country, six miles from the
sea and sixteen miles from Yeovil.

Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, billiards room,
three reception rooms, ancient chapel, modernised offices. Electric
lighting. Central heating. Ample water. Modern drainage.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GARDENS.

ALL AMENITIES.

GOOD INCOME FROM TENANCIES

Fullest details from GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A. 3405.)

PROPERTIES URGENTLY REQUIRED FOR THE FOLLOWING BUYERS

NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, or DORSET FOR CHOICE.

WILTS AND SOMERSET CONSIDERED.

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE.—A large roomy
Residence, preferably pre-Georgian and having
FOUR OR FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS (one large enough
for billiards) and from TEN TO FOURTEEN BED-
ROOMS would be considered ideal, but a larger number
not considered an insuperable objection. A minimum
of about 75 ACRES would be preferred, but a larger
purchase entertained if let or lettable.

Replies (treated confidentially, if desired) should be
addressed to Mrs. N. M., c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, Mount Street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL FARM WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

DESIRED TO PURCHASE. anywhere approxi-
mately SOUTH OF A LINE DRAWN FROM
HEREFORD TO IPSWICH other than the
Bournemouth area, which will not be considered. A good
Residence with SEVEN BEDROOMS and from 100 TO
200 ACRES, principally PASTURE, are required, and
Farms having COMPANY'S ELECTRICITY AND WATER
connected, or available, will receive preference.

Replies to W. S., c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, Mount Street, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE. in this County,
the ELSTREE district preferred, a really nice and
moderate-sized place, with a minimum of TEN ACRES,
but 30 OR MORE PREFERRED. A large House is
not required, from SIX TO NINE BEDROOMS, if
several BATHROOMS, sufficient.

Replies should be addressed to Mrs. O., c/o GEORGE
TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

GUILDFORD to HINDHEAD District

REQUIRED, at an early date, TO PURCHASE, a
really nice and well-found House with a minimum
of about TEN BEDROOMS, the usual amenities with a
COTTAGE OR TWO, if possible, and sufficient land to
ensure encroachment against developments. Up to about
£12,000 would be paid for a suitable property according
to area, and any additional outlay required.

Replies to Mrs. L., c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, Mount Street, W.1.

THE HON. MRS. A. S. DESIRES TO PUR- CHASE, preferably in

HAMPSHIRE or WILTS

but other Southern Counties considered, a Residence with
SIXTEEN OR EIGHTEEN BEDROOMS, but is pre-
pared to add to a smaller house. A GEORGIAN HOUSE
with 100 ACRES or so would be preferred, but a smaller
area considered if the immediate surroundings were secure
from building development.

Replies (treated in confidence) should be addressed to
the HON. MRS. A. S., c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, Mount Street, W.1.

ESHER, COBHAM or ST. GEORGE'S HILL

DESIRED TO PURCHASE in one of these
localities, only, a Property with a minimum of
FIVE ACRES and a well-appointed Residence with about
TEN BEDROOMS, but proposing purchaser might be
prepared to make additions in order to secure a really
attractive place with the requisite area.

Replies should be addressed to J. L. T., c/o GEORGE
TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

CHESHIRE, SALOP, or NORTH WALES FOR CHOICE.

HEREFORD AND GLOS. ALSO CONSIDERED.

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE, for private
occupation, a Residence, preferably of gabled archi-
tecture, containing from 20 TO 30 BEDROOMS with a
good suite of RECEPTION ROOMS. Preference will be
given to a Residence standing in a PARK and a HOME
FARM, in all, say, 300 ACRES, desired. Additional land
might be purchased if income-producing.

Replies, treated in confidence if desired, should be
addressed to Miss H., c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, Mount Street, W.1.

In KENT, HANTS or SUSSEX only

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE.—GENTLE-
MAN'S PLEASURE FARM, with from 50 TO
100 ACRES and good FARM BUILDINGS for cattle.
The property must carry a really genuine Old Period House
standing in old and good GARDENS, and one that has
been modernised. Not more than SIX BEDROOMS
required.

Replies to Mrs. F., c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, Mount Street, W.1.

Within 5 miles from BRAMSHOT GOLF LINKS

**REQUIRED TO PURCHASE IMME-
DIATELY,** a moderate-sized Residential Property,
a house with SEVEN TO TEN BEDROOMS preferred,
a few acres, but *sine qua non* STREAM or good-sized POND,
suitable for incorporating in a water garden.

Replies to Mrs. L., c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS,
25, Mount Street, W.1.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 2252
(6 lines).
After Office Hours
Livingstone 1066.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE

COUNTRY PROPERTIES. TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS. INVESTMENTS.

2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1. (And at Shrewsbury.)

SUSSEX, NEAR HORSHAM

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED. HIGH UP. RURAL SURROUNDINGS.



FOUR MILES FROM TOWN AND STATION.
AN HOUR FROM LONDON BY EXPRESS
TRAINS, THE HOUSE APPROACHED
BY DRIVE.

On two floors only.

LOUNGE HALL,
BILLIARD AND THREE RECEPTION
ROOMS,
GUN ROOM,
THREE BATHROOMS.

TWELVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.
Stabling. Garage. Lodge. Two Cottages.

VERY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND
GROUNDS.

PASTURE AND WOODLAND, ALL
HEAVILY TIMBERED.

ABOUT 50 ACRES
EXECUTORS' SALE

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

BERKS AND HANTS BORDERS

GARTH HUNT DISTRICT.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE on
high ground, in favourite locality. Stabling and
garage; two cottages, small farmery; delightful grounds,
pasture and woodlands, 26 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS.

Full particulars and price, apply J. WATTS & SON, Land
Agents, 7, Broad Street, Wokingham. (Tel. 123.)

RUTLAND (Oakham six miles, Melton ten miles).—FOR
SALE, OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE, south aspect,
three reception, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms and usual
offices. Central heating; main electricity and water. Garage
(for four). Kitchen and flower gardens. Mixed farm about
100 acres, good farmhouse, dairy, outbuildings and cottages
recently modernised. Main electricity and water throughout.
—"A. 9825." c/o COUNTRY LIFE Office, 20, Tavistock Street,
Covent Garden, W.C.2.

OXON, WATLINGTON (near)

800ft. above sea level.

**FOR SALE, BEAUTIFUL OLD XVIII CENTURY
HOUSE,** in excellent order; four bedrooms, bathroom,
lounge (30ft. by 12ft.) with open fire-
place, cloakroom; garage.

BUCKLAND & SONS,
154, FRIAR STREET, READING. 'Phone 2890

CURTIS & HENSON

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Telephones :
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines).

Telegrams :
"Submit, London."

For Sale Freehold or might Let SURROUNDED BY WOODS AND COMMONLAND

500FT. UP ON THE SURREY HILLS
A DIGNIFIED MODERN RESIDENCE
DESIGNED BY FAMOUS ARCHITECT
FOR OWNER'S OCCUPATION

FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS, MAGNIFICENT
GALLERY, TWENTY BEDROOMS, EIGHT
BATHROOMS

Electric Light. Central Heating

LARGE GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES

GARDENS LAID OUT WITH DUE REGARD
TO ECONOMY, HARD COURT AND WOOD-
LAND PATHS, PARKLAND, IN ALL ABOUT
150 ACRES.

EXCELLENT GOLF. (13,671.)

PANORAMIC VIEWS FOR OVER 20 MILES

ABOUT ONE HOUR WEST OF LONDON.



Very Beautiful Grounds, finely timbered and planned to gain full advantage of the splendid situation

THE FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 40 ACRES
HUNTING WITH THE WHADDON CHASE.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE RESIDENCE

OF PLEASING DESIGN

READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION
WITHOUT FURTHER OUTLAY.

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

TWELVE BEDROOMS.

FOUR BATHROOMS.

Main Electricity. Central Heating.

STABLING FOR SIX HUNTERS.

GARAGE AND COTTAGE.

TO BE SOLD

A GEORGIAN HOUSE IN FIRST-
RATE ORDER OVERLOOKING PARK-
LAND TO THE WILTSHIRE DOWNS

Under two hours' rail from Paddington

FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS.

SIXTEEN BEDROOMS.

THREE BATHROOMS.

Central Heating and Modern Drainage

LARGE GARAGE AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.
EXCELLENT STABLING AND SMALL HOME
FARM, TWO COTTAGES.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, designed so that full
use is made of several natural features, the ter-
races overlooking sloping lawns through which
flows a stream feeding the ornamental lake.
Parklike pastureland extending to about 64 acres
in all.

EXCELLENT SPORTING LOCALITY WITH
THE MEETS OF TWO HUNTS WITHIN EASY
REACH

Inspected and recommended. (14,150.)

IN A BUCKINGHAMSHIRE BEECH WOOD

LESS THAN 20 MILES FROM MARBLE ARCH.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE RECENTLY
MODERNISED AND RECONSTRUCTED
AT GREAT EXPENSE

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

NINE BEDROOMS.

FOUR BATHROOMS.

UP-TO-DATE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

Main electricity. Central Heating.

GARAGE AND CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS.

FIRST-CLASS BOWLING GREEN.



Old Gardens and Grounds with fine timbering and sloping lawns to the West, leading to woodland walks.
Tennis Court.

TO BE SOLD WITH 8 OR MORE ACRES

Confidently recommended by the Owner's Agents, CURTIS & HENSON. (15,877.)

WHERE THREE SOUTHERN COUNTIES MEET

LONDON JUST OVER TWO HOURS BY RAIL
AN INTERESTING EXAMPLE OF THE
MODERN DESIGN OF A COUNTRY
HOUSE

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON HIGH GROUND
IN AN UNSPOILT LOCALITY

LARGE LIVING ROOM (leading to loggia).

DINING ROOM AND DAY NURSERY.

FIVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS (three with
fitted lavatory basins). BATHROOM.

SUN BALCONY AND MUSIC ROOM.

Central Heating. Main water

GARAGE AND WELL-FITTED COTTAGE.

A PAVED TERRACE LEADS TO THE BEAU-
TIFUL GROUNDS SCREENED BY WOODLAND
FROM THE NORTH.

JUST IN THE MARKET FOR SALE

Hunting with several Packs. (15,230.)

NORTH SURREY DOWNS

LONDON HALF AN HOUR BY ELECTRIC
TRAINS.



Matured Pleasure Grounds with rock garden, spacious lawns, formal and flower gardens, woodland and meadowland.

FOR SALE OR WOULD BE LET AT £200 P.A.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS MAN.

EXCELLENT GOLF. (15,715.)

PICTURESQUE HOUSE BUILT IN STYLE OF AN OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

BILLIARD ROOM.

TWELVE BEDROOMS (with basins).

FIVE BATHROOMS.

All main Services.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS.

TENNIS COURT.

WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN GARDEN.

ON SANDY SOIL NEAR WESTERHAM

STANDING 400FT. UP ABOUT ONE MILE FROM THE TOWN.



A most charming feature of the Property are the Gardens, which are laid out with paved terraces, rose garden, tennis lawn, orchard and paddock, the whole extending to

ABOUT 10 ACRES

FOR SALE.

NEAR SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN THE KENTISH HILLS

LOUNGE HALL.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

ELEVEN BEDROOMS.

THREE BATHROOMS.

Main Electricity and Water.

Central Heating.

GARAGE, STABLING AND COTTAGE.

FAVOURITE PART OF HAMPSHIRE

BETWEEN PETERSFIELD AND WINCHESTER.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE OVER-
LOOKING AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE

OF THATCHED ROOF COTTAGES

LOUNGE WITH OAK-PANELLED SCREEN.

PANELLED DINING ROOM.

DRAWING ROOM.

FIVE PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.

BATHROOM.

Central Heating. Electric Light (with
mains shortly available).

GARAGE WITH STAFF ROOMS OVER.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE (and two others may be
had, if desired).

EASILY RUN GARDENS WITH SMALL SWIM-
MING POOL AND WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN
GARDEN

FOR SALE £4,850 FREEHOLD

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

Recommended from personal inspection by
Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON.

ON A SPUR OF THE CHILTERN

300FT. UP ON GRAVEL SOIL.

IMPOSING MODERN RESIDENCE IN
GOOD ORDER THROUGHOUT

FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS.

FOURTEEN BEDROOMS.

FOUR BATHROOMS.

EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

Main Water and Electricity. Central Heating.

TWO GARAGES AND FLAT. EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

STABLING FOR EIGHT.



Well laid-out grounds with walled fruit and vegetable gardens, three tennis courts, and level grassland.

FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 27 ACRES

(13,381.)

A Low Furnished Rent will be taken for A WELL-KNOWN SUSSEX PERIOD HOUSE

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE SOUTH
DOWNS

NINE BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS. FOUR
RECEPTION ROOMS

Interesting Period Features

COTTAGES, GARAGE AND STABLING.

OLD-WORLD GROUNDS OF GREAT CHARM
PADDOCKS AND COPSES, IN ALL ABOUT
36 ACRES

FREEHOLD MIGHT BE SOLD

Inspected and recommended.

14, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

Telephone :
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines)

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

IN GLORIOUS COUNTRY 35 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON

High up with magnificent views.



A LOVELY HOUSE SET WITHIN PERFECT OLD GARDENS AND PARK OF 80 ACRES

This superbly appointed old-world replica, with very fine panelling and choice fireplaces is the last word in modern comfort. There are three beautiful reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms and three luxurious bathrooms.

Hard tennis court. Ornamental water. Two Cottages and Model Farmery.

A PLACE OF GREAT CHARM AND FOR SALE AT A MOST REASONABLE PRICE

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

LOVELY QUEEN ANNE HOUSE IN SPORTING PART OF BUCKS

Occupying a magnificent position 600ft above sea level.

AMIDST GLORIOUS ROLLING COUNTRY AND FINE BEECH WOODS.

Fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, billiard room; period panelling in three reception rooms; main electric light and water; central heating STABLING. COTTAGES.

FARMERY AND OUTBUILDINGS.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GARDENS
with many fine specimen trees.

ABOUT 100 ACRES

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

SUSSEX. NEAR EAST GRINSTEAD

Perfect unspoilt position, 400ft. above sea. Close to Golf Course.



STONE-BUILT HOUSE

Beautifully appointed, with lavatory basins in bedrooms, fine oak staircase, etc. Set within grandly timbered gardens and undulating park. Fourteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, hall, three charming reception rooms; electric light, central heating; garage, stabling, farmbuildings, six cottages; fine walled gardens, hard and grass tennis courts, swimming pool.

FOR SALE WITH NEARLY 100 ACRES AT A MODERATE PRICE

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

SPORTING PART OF DORSET

Occupying a magnificent position high up on a southern slope with grand views.

STONE-BUILT HOUSE, PARTLY OF THE XVIIth CENTURY

Sixteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, remarkably fine oak panelled hall and four or five reception rooms.

AMPLE STABLING AND GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.

SEVERAL COTTAGES.

HOME FARM with bailiff's house and buildings. FINELY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN AND RANGE OF GLASSHOUSES.

SHOOTING OVER THE ESTATE OF ABOUT 1,000 ACRES TWO MILES OF TROUT-FISHING

Strongly recommended by the Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones :
Grosvenor 1032-33.

NEW FOREST. CLOSE TO THE BEAULIEU RIVER



CHARMING CHARACTER HOUSE.

EIGHT BEDROOMS. THREE BATHROOMS. THREE RECEPTION ROOMS. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. GARAGES. COTTAGE. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS. HARD TENNIS COURT.

2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICE

Illustrated particulars of RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

LOVELY TUDOR RESIDENCE IN DEER PARK

GLORIOUS POSITION, OXFORDSHIRE.

400ft. up. Convenient Town.

Nine Principal Bedrooms.

Ten Bathrooms.

Seven Servants' Bedrooms.

Four Reception Rooms.

TUDOR DOWER HOUSE.

CROMWELLIAN HOUSE.

FARMERY.



FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH OVER 300 ACRES

Very strongly recommended by

Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

"HIGHFIELD," AUDLEM, CHESHIRE

Ten miles from Crewe and Whitechurch, eight miles from Nantwich.

EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE
IN A GOOD HUNTING DISTRICT.

PERIOD HOUSE

black-and-white, half timbered, genuine as to the major portion.

Approached by a carriage drive with lodge at entrance, the House comprising: Lounge hall, dining room, drawing room, all oak panelled, inner hall, cloakroom, excellent domestic offices. Approached by an oak main and oak secondary staircase, both of which form a feature, suite of rooms, comprising bedroom, dressing room, bathroom, five principal, six secondary bedrooms, two bathrooms, two nurseries, etc.

Electric light. Central heating.

FARMHOUSE, with full range of farm buildings.

Stabling and garage accommodation.

Total Area about 203½ ACRES FREEHOLD.

Detailed particulars and orders to view may be obtained from the Agents,

BOULT, SON & MAPLES, 5, Cook Street, Liverpool; and 10, Grange Road, West Kirby.



By Instructions of the Executors of the late Mr. J. E. Faulkner
SALISBURY & HAMER, F.A.I., will offer for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold by Private Treaty), at the **HIGHER HODDER HOTEL**, near CLITHEROE, on **THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1936**, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, subject to Blackburn Conditions of Sale by Auction, the attractive

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

known as

"HODDER VIEW,"

HIGHER HODDER, CLITHEROE,

together with Land forming the Site thereof, Orchards, Gardens and Croft, containing in the whole, approximately

FIVE ACRES

The RESIDENCE contains, three entertaining rooms, morning room, five bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, W.C., and domestic offices, and is equipped throughout with electric light and power, and costly fixtures and fittings.

The GROUNDS, which are an attractive feature are artistically laid out with lawns, rose beds, lily ponds and rock gardens. Well stocked orchards, also kitchen garden.

The SITE is Freehold and Free from Ground Rent.

The SITUATION is ideal, overlooking the River Hodder and Kemple End, and within four miles of Clitheroe and Whalley Railway Stations.

Further particulars and cards to view may be obtained from the Auctioneers, 50, Ainsworth Street, Blackburn (Tel. 5051), and at Manchester; or from **EASTHAMS and RAMSBOTTOM**, Solicitors, 21, Church Street, Clitheroe (Tel. 264.).

Telegrams :
"Wood, Agents. Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W. 1

Telephone No. :
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DORSET MANOR HOUSE

SIX MILES FROM THE COAST.



STONE-BUILT AND
WITH BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL
OLD PANELLING, ETC.
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
BILLIARD ROOM,
FIFTEEN BEDROOMS AND
THREE BATHROOMS.

Electric light. Central heating.
Water from spring.
"Aga" cooker.

SEVERAL COTTAGES AND
FARM HOLDINGS,
bringing in £668 per annum.

**TO BE SOLD with about
50 or 465 ACRES**



Owner's Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Tel. : Mayfair 6341.) (61,931.)

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE

BETWEEN BANBURY AND BRACKLEY

BEAUTIFUL OLD JACOBEOAN MANOR HOUSE

In park : in present owner's family since
reign of Henry VI. It contains :

LOUNGE HALL,
FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS,
FIFTEEN BED AND DRESSING
ROOMS,
SIX BATHROOMS,
GOOD OFFICES, ETC.

Radiators throughout. Electric light.



OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS

GOOD STABLING AND GARAGE.

REDECORATED A FEW YEARS
AGO AND REPLETE WITH
EVERY MODERN
CONVENIENCE

Included in the Letting is the Residence
park of 34 Acres, three cottages, and shoot-
ing over 1,200 acres.

**HUNTING WITH THE
BICESTER**

Further particulars of the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (51,020.)

THE IDEAL HOME FOR A CITY MAN.

WOKING

ON HIGH GROUND ABOUT A MILE FROM THE STATION. WATERLOO THIRTY-FIVE MINUTES.

SURROUNDED BY NUMEROUS GOLF COURSES

One of the choicest houses and gardens in the
district.

THIS EXQUISITELY APPOINTED HOUSE

in the Queen Anne style, built regardless
of expense by the well-known builders,
Messrs. W. G. Tarrant, Ltd., is in very fine
order, and contains : Hall (28ft. in length),
three reception rooms (with oak floors),
winter garden, nine bedrooms, three bath-
rooms, excellent domestic offices.



Very highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (21,151.)

Main electricity.
Company's water and drainage.
Central heating throughout.

VERY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS

of four acres with pools and terraces : in
exceptionally fine order and full
of colour.

SPLENDID MODERN COTTAGES (for
chauffeur and gardener) and FIRST-CLASS
MODERN GARAGE.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD,
WITH EARLY POSSESSION.**

FAVOURITE HINDHEAD DISTRICT

700FT. UP ON SANDY SOIL WITH GOOD VIEWS.

AN EXTREMELY COMFORTABLE AND LIVABLE HOUSE

Facing due South with good views from
every room, and standing in excellent
grounds of

FIVE ACRES



Four really good reception rooms, ten to
eleven bedrooms and three bathrooms.

Main electric light and water.
Central heating.

TWO COTTAGES AND GOOD GARAGE

**AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN
AT £4,500 FREEHOLD**

Agents : JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1 (Tel. Mayfair 6341) or CUBITT & WEST, Hindhead (Tel. : Hindhead 63.)

JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

BOURNEMOUTH
JOHN FOX, F.A.I.
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FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH

SOUTHAMPTON:
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 Telegrams:
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DORSET COAST

A PROPERTY OF UNUSUAL CHARM

OCCUPYING A CHOSEN POSITION FACING PORTLAND AND WITH GROUNDS EXTENDING TO THE EDGE OF THE HARBOUR.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD,
THIS PERFECTLY APPOINTED
MODERN HALF-TIMBERED
RESIDENCE

carefully planned with all convenience and comforts. Nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, lounge or billiard room, complete domestic offices.

*Central heating. Electric lighting.
 Company's gas and water.*



Price and all particulars of Messrs. FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

MAIN DRAINAGE.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS WITH
FLAT OVER.

CHARMING GROUNDS

extending to the high-water mark of the Harbour, and arranged with two tennis courts, lawns, rock garden, orchard and vegetable garden, etc.; the whole covering an area of about

SIX ACRES

THE HOUSE WOULD BE SOLD WITH
LESS LAND IF DESIRED.

WILTSHIRE

IN A BEAUTIFUL UNSPOILED NEIGHBOURHOOD BETWEEN SALISBURY AND MARLBOROUGH
THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE FROM G.W. RLY. MAIN LINE STATION. SOUTH ASPECT. 300FT. UP. DELIGHTFUL VIEWS.
HUNTING WITH THREE PACKS. GOLF LINKS SIX MILES DISTANT.



TO BE SOLD

THIS EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

WITH COMFORTABLE HOUSE IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE, WITH RECENT ADDITIONS FROM DESIGNS BY THE LATE ERNEST NEWTON, R.A.
 SIXTEEN BEDROOMS, TWO DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, FINE SUITE OF RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, SERVANTS' HALL, COMPLETE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEATING. **MODERN DRAINAGE.** **ELECTRIC LIGHT MAIN PASSES THE GATE.**
 Stabling. Garage three cars. Small farmery. Two cottages. Old mill house. Vinery. Peach house. Greenhouse.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS

ARE PARTICULARLY CHARMING AND WERE LAID OUT UNDER THE ADVICE OF A WELL-KNOWN LANDSCAPE GARDENER. THEY INCLUDE WIDE TERRACES, SPREADING LAWNS, A SHEET OF ORNAMENTAL WATER, FORMAL ROSE GARDEN WITH FOUNTAIN, SHADY WALKS, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD AND VALUABLE ENCLOSURES OF PARKLIKE MEADOW AND GRASSLANDS;

The whole extending to an area of about

66 ACRES

Price and all particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Close to the Coast and 18-hole Golf Course. Three-quarters-of-a-mile from main line station. Perfect seclusion away from traffic, but yet not isolated.



TO BE SOLD.—This picturesque small FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, built in old-world style, and possessing all modern comforts and conveniences. Two bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, dining room, kitchen.

GARAGE. **SUMMER HOUSE.**
ALL MAIN SERVICES.

CHARMING GROUNDS, with lawns almost surrounding the house, fruit-trees in full bearing, flower borders, natural garden, the whole extending to an area of about

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

PRICE £2,000 FREEHOLD

Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

DORSET

TWO INTERESTING MODERATE-SIZED
RESIDENCES OF CHARACTER

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ON LEASE.

Within a short distance from a pretty Coastal Village.

ONE HAVING MAGNIFICENT MARINE VIEWS.

WITH SHOOTING OVER 1,200 ACRES
AND 500 ACRES RESPECTIVELY.

MODERN SERVICES. STABLING, GARAGES.
COTTAGES

ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS.

For full particulars apply to the Joint Agents, FOX AND SONS, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, and Messrs. SANCTUARY & SON, Bridport, Dorset.

HAMPSHIRE

Within a short distance of Bournemouth in delightful rural surroundings.

TO BE SOLD.



THIS CHARMING SMALL FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE, recently converted and in perfect condition throughout. Four bedrooms, bathroom, large lounge, dining room, lounge hall, kitchen and offices.

LARGE GARAGE (to accommodate three cars).

Company's gas, water and electric light.

A QUARTER-OF-AN-ACRE OF GARDEN.

PRICE £1,300 FREEHOLD

Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

Kens. 1490.
Telegrams :
"Estate c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office:
West Byfleet.

VALUABLE ESTATE ONLY 25 MILES SOUTH

c.6.

IN A POSITION UNRIVALED IN THE HOME COUNTIES. ABSOLUTELY IMMUNE ON ALL SIDES FROM BUILDING ENCROACHMENT.

ORIGINALLY AN OLD FARMHOUSE

NOW ENLARGED AND MODERNISED IN A MOST LUXURIOUS MANNER.



WINTER GARDEN. 9 BEDROOMS.
HALL AND CLOAKROOM. 3 BATHROOMS.
3 OR 4 RECEPTION. OFFICES.

Central heating throughout.
Fitted basins and built-in wardrobe cupboards
in bedrooms.
Electric light and power.
Telephone. Modern drainage. Co.'s water.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE.
AMPLE GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.
FINE OLD BARN. FARM BUILDINGS.
OUTSIDE PLAYROOM.

Very pretty grounds, well timbered and providing
a delightful setting. Remainder of land woodland
and pasture.

ABOUT 106 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

Inspected and very strongly recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.



WEST SUSSEX AND HANTS BORDERS

c.4.

Handy for Midhurst, Haslemere and Petersfield.

WONDERFUL SITUATION, 450FT. UP. SOUTH ASPECT, GLORIOUS VIEWS.



EXTREMELY PLEASING RESIDENCE

WITH QUIANT HALL OF IRREGULAR SHAPE. 3 GOOD RECEPTION. SUN PARLOUR.

10 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS. 3 BATHROOMS. GOOD OFFICES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING AND WATER, ETC.

GOOD GARAGE.

COTTAGE.

CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS.

GROUNDS OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY

Lawns, rockeries, formal and flower gardens, hard tennis court, partly walled kitchen garden, paddock, in all 7 ACRES

£4,950 FOR QUICK SALE

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

GOMSHALL AND SHERE.—Superb Views across Unspoilt Country

c.9.

A REALLY PICTURESQUE
TUDOR-STYLE HOUSE

Unusually well-built on a carefully chosen
site, 375ft. above sea level and commanding
unrivalled views of Surrey's most lovely
scenery. Station 1½ miles, London 36 miles.

LOUNGE HALL, CLOAKROOM,

3 RECEPTION, 5 BEDROOMS,

BATHROOM,

LABOUR SAVING OFFICES.

Electricity. Co.'s water.
Modern drainage.



GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.
OUTBUILDINGS.

WELL PLANNED YET
INEXPENSIVE GARDEN.

Tennis court, formal garden, 1 acre of
copse, and meadowland, etc., in all about

4 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR IMMEDIATE
SALE

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road,
S.W.1.

SONNING ON THAMES

c.7.

On the outskirts of this delightful old world unspoilt village well away from the river and a few minutes walk to the Golf Course.

DELIGHTFUL MODERNISED OLD WORLD RESIDENCE

with COTTAGE ANNEXE practically adjoining, having in all the following accommodation:—

Hall (with gentleman's cloak room, h. and c.),
3 reception (all with parquet floors), sun parlour,
8 beds, 3 bath; exceptionally good offices.

All modern conveniences, including complete central
heating, Co.'s water, electric light and gas, main drainage
and independent hot water supply.

MOST ATTRACTIVE GROUNDS

Green grass path hard tennis court, crazy paving,
orchard, rose garden, herbaceous borders, small
kitchen garden and pond, fed by stream which, at small
expense could be made an excellent swimming pool.

ABOUT 3 ACRES.

Large heated Garage for 3 Cars.

Second Garage for 1 Car.

Stabling for 2.

Chauffeur's bedroom (with lavatory basin, h. and c.)

FREEHOLD £5,000.



Very strongly recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 63-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
40, PICCADILLY, W.1.
(ENTRANCE IN SACKVILLE STREET).

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

**SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY HOUSES
AND ESTATES THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN
HALF OF ENGLAND.**

MESSRS. F. L. MERCER & CO. UNDERTAKE FREE OF CHARGE THE
INSPECTION AND VALUATION OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE WHERE
THERE IS A DEFINITE PROSPECT OF ENGAGEMENT.

Segregated Departments, under the control of experts, exist for the handling
of properties rising in value from about

£2,000 to £20,000

INTERESTING HOUSE OF TUDOR PERIOD

ESSEX. BETWEEN BRAINTREE AND COLCHESTER.



*Amidst unspoiled country, 2 miles from main line.
Most artistically decorated.*

Lounge hall, three very attractive reception (polished
oak floors), brick fireplaces, beamed but lofty ceilings,
timber-framed walls and leaded light windows; eight
bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND MAIN WATER.

SPACIOUS GARAGE, STABLING, ETC.

AN EXCELLENT COTTAGE.

Tennis court, bowling green, ornamental pond.
Gardens of outstanding beauty with a magnificent
collection of specimen trees and flowering shrubs,
orchard and two fields.



£4,500 FREEHOLD, WITH 14½ ACRES.

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

A GARDEN LOVER'S PARADISE

ONE MILE FROM THE COAST OF KENT.



*Four famous golf courses within radius of 4 miles:
Sandwich, Princess, St. George's, and Cinque Ports.*

A comfortably appointed HOUSE with a singularly
charming interior. Three reception, seven bedrooms,
two bathrooms, staff sitting room. All on two floors.

Central heating. Running water in bedrooms.

Main drainage.

Co.'s electricity, gas, and water.

TWO GARAGES. CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT.

The Property boasts one of the smaller "show
gardens" of the district, and with two tennis courts
and paddock has an area of about

3½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £3,900.



Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

ESTATE OFFICES,
RUGBY.
18, BENNETT'S HILL,
BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK
LONDON (Telephone: Regent 0911 (3 lines)), RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.
16, KING EDWARD ST.,
OXFORD.
AND CHIPPING NORTON.

SUSSEX HIGHLANDS

Unrivalled situation with lovely panoramic views.
DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE, illus-
trated in "Country Life" as one of the "Lesser
Country Houses."

Three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, three
bathrooms, servants' hall. Central heating and
main services.

COTTAGE. GARAGE. STABLING.
CHARMING TERRACED GARDENS, paddock, orchard
and ornamental pond; in all about

SIX ACRES

Recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES
and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 14,074.)

BERKSHIRE

Almost adjoining a golf course. Picturesque district
40 minutes from Town.

WELL-FITTED RESIDENCE.—Three recep-
tion, seven bed and dressing rooms. *Company's*
water and gas. Electric light.

GARAGE. STABLING.
The GARDENS are a feature and well timbered, paddock,
woodland, etc.

£3,500 WITH SIX ACRES

Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44,
St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 10,882.)

HERTFORDSHIRE

500ft. up midst delightful country, but within reach of a first-
rate station about 30 minutes from London.

DELIGHTFUL TUDOR REPLICA, in a
pretty woodland setting, containing three reception,
six bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc.

Central heating and electric light.

GARAGE AND COTTAGE.

Nicely laid-out gardens, woodland, etc.

NEARLY 3 ACRES

but more land is available.
Inspected and recommended by Messrs. JAMES STYLES
and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (16,631.)

SURREY HILLS

Amidst absolutely rural surroundings, overlooking an
extensive park, yet only 18 miles from London.

QUAINT OLD RESIDENCE, with a fascinating
charm, set in attractive grounds of great natural
beauty. Three oak-panelled reception, six bed and
dressing rooms, bathroom.

Company's water. Electric light and gas.

GARAGE, STABLING, etc., in all about

TWO ACRES.

Recommended from inspection by Messrs. JAMES STYLES
and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 16,611.)

HAMPSHIRE

Unique situation in lovely country away from main roads
yet accessible to main line stations.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, with period
features and recently modernised. Three reception,
large hall, seven bedrooms, etc.

Company's electric light.

Central heating.

CHARMING GARDENS, orchards, etc.; in all over

30 ACRES

Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44,
St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 14,036.)

WEST SUSSEX

NEAR GOODWOOD AND THE SOUTH COAST.

DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE, dating from
1654, in excellent order and facing South. Three
good reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms,
bathroom, etc.

Company's water and gas; electric light. Telephone.

Very pretty Gardens with lawns, rock garden, wide
herbaceous borders, kitchen garden and an excellent
paddock.

GARAGE, STABLING, ETC.

PRICE 2,850 GNS.

Recommended by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK,
44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R. 16,575.)

PERTSHIRE.—FOR SALE by Private Treaty,
REDNOCK ESTATE, near port of Menteith. The
property is situated east of Aberfoyle and north-west of
Kippen, and extends to 3,000 ACRES or thereby, consisting
mainly of agricultural land. There are eleven farms, the
majority of which are let on yearly tenancies. Grass parks
extend to 441 acres or thereby. Rednock mansion house
contains four reception rooms, billiard room, ten bed and
dressing rooms, three bathrooms, ample servants' accom-
modation, etc. Electric light. Suitable outside offices.
Good low ground shooting over the entire Estate. Excellent
trout-fishing in the Lake of Menteith. Rental £1,701 8s. 9d.

Solicitors: WELSH & ROBB, 11, Barnston Street, Stirling.

Sole Selling Agents:

WALKER, FRASER & STEELE.

Estate Agents, 74, Bath Street, Glasgow; and 32, Castle
Street, Edinburgh, who will supply full particulars and
arrange for enquirers inspecting the property.

LAND, ESTATES AND OTHER PROPERTIES WANTED

BROADWAY, EVESHAM, STRATFORD-
ON-AVON OR CHELTENHAM DISTRICT.

**URGENTLY REQUIRED TO PUR-
CHASE** in the above locality, MODERATE-
SIZED HOUSE (preferably Georgian), containing,
say, ten to twelve bedrooms, or a FARMHOUSE
worth adding to, with land up to 200 ACRES. Very
active buyer waiting and good price paid for suitable
place.—Particulars and photographs to JOHN D.
WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1; reference
6D/30. (Tel.: Mayfair 6341.)

FOR SALE (Berkshire fishing town).—Convenient up-to-
date QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE; all services;
walled garden; tennis court; garage; outbuildings; three
reception, five to six bedrooms, bathroom. One-and-a-
quarter hours London. £1,900 or near offer.—OWNER,
Charnham Lodge, Hungerford.

DEVON AND S. & W. COUNTIES

THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER.

Price 2/6.

SELECTED LISTS FREE.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.

(Est. 1884.)

EXETER.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 3231 (3 lines).

COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

SURREY & BERKS BORDERS

24 miles from London, lying between two well-known Golf Courses.



Charming OLD ENGLISH RESIDENCE in mellowed red brick, facing South, amidst delightful surroundings, sandy soil. Well-planned accommodation: Hall (oak floor), eight best bedrooms (including two complete suites with bathrooms), seven servants' rooms, three tiled bathrooms, three reception rooms, antique mantelpieces, mahogany doors, tiled offices. Decorated in attractive taste.

Company's water and electricity. Central heating. Modern sanitation. SEVEN-ROOMED LODGE at drive entrance. GARAGE with flat over. Well-timbered Grounds of exceptional beauty. Rare trees, lawns, kitchen garden, orchard and meadowland.

10½ ACRES

THIS PROPERTY OF OUTSTANDING MERIT IS FOR SALE FREEHOLD. Order to view of the Owner's Agents:— Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, London, W.1. (Fol. 21,374.)

WILTSHIRE

1½ miles main line station. Easy access to Swindon, Bath and Bristol.



Hunting with the Duke of Beauforts and V.W.H. Packs. GENTLEMAN'S FARMING ESTATE 144 ACRES

Chiefly rich grass; suitable for a Pedigree Herd.

SMALL QUEEN ANNE PERIOD RESIDENCE.

Two or three reception rooms, six to seven bedrooms, bathroom.

Electric light. Excellent water supply.

MODERN COWHOUSE FOR 44. GRADE "A" MILK PRODUCED.

Three Cottages. Kitchen garden, tennis court. Stables for Hunters.

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,250

NO TITHE

Inspected by Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS. (Fol. 21,547.)

SURREY HILLS

FIVE ACRES

£6,750

MODERN ELIZABETHAN FARM-
HOUSE STYLE RESIDENCE 500ft. UP.

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

TEN BEDROOMS.

THREE BATHROOMS.

LODGE.

COTTAGE.



Strongly recommended by Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, W.1. (Fol. 18,830.)

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS.
CENTRAL HEATING.
COMPANY'S WATER.
GARAGE.

Well appointed and in excellent order.

5 ACRES OF ATTRACTIVE
GARDENS AND Paddock

OR WOULD SELL WITH LESS
AT REDUCED PRICE.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO. LONDON

26, Dover Street, W.1
Regent 5681 (6 lines).

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.

29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Central 9344 (4 lines).

BETWEEN HORSHAM AND WORTHING

ONE MILE FROM VILLAGE. UNSPOILT DISTRICT.



RESTORED FARMHOUSE

With exceptionally
heavy timbering.

Three reception.

Four bedrooms.

Bath room.

Water from Well.

Electric light.

Useful buildings, fine
old timber-framed
barn.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES (might be divided)

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Details from Sole Agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

OAKLEY AND GRAFTON HUNTS

A TYPICAL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

in a perfect state of
repair.

Three reception, eight
bed and dressing, two
bath rooms, maids' sit-
ting room.

STABLING.

GARAGE.

Main services.



NINE ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT MODERATE PRICE

Details of FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., as above.

AMPTHILL, BEDFORDSHIRE

HOUSE TO LET.

COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE

No. 99, DUNSTABLE STREET, AMPTHILL.

Centrally situated. Gas, electricity, main water supply;
main drainage, central heating.

Three large reception rooms, hall, conservatory, usual
offices, four good bedrooms, large attics.

GOOD GARDEN.

RENT £60 PER ANNUM TO APPROVED TENANT.

Twelve months' lease or longer if desired.

Apply, H. J. WEBBER, Court House, Ampthill.

COUNTRY COTTAGE, modern, substantially built
in Fernie country, vacant next spring for lease. Good
elevation and aspect. Four bed, one to three reception rooms,
bath and offices. Electric light; automatic water supply.
Paddock and garden as required.—BRIANS, Laughton Hills,
Rugby.

60 MILES NORTH OF LONDON.—TO BE
SOLD.—RESIDENTIAL AND NICELY TIMBERED
SPORTING PROPERTY OF 170 ACRES, consisting of
Completely Modernised Country Residence with fifteen bed-
rooms; hunting stables and home farm. Very moderate
price. Possession.

Apply HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO., Estate Agents, Market
Harborough, Leicestershire.

DORSET.—TO LET, with about one mile of salmon-
fishing in River Frome, ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.
Twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three recep-
tion rooms, etc. Central heating; electric light. Garage.
Stabling and cottage. SEVEN ACRES (or more).—Full
particulars of Messrs. RAWLENCE & SQUIRE, Salisbury.

NEWBURY & DISTRICT.—ESTATE AGENTS.
DREWEATT, WATSON & BARTON
(ESTD. 1759.) (Tele. 1.)

FOLKESTONE.—HOUSE AGENTS.
(Oldest established) SHERWOODS (Phone 2255.)

HAMPSHIRE & SOUTHERN COUNTIES
17, Above Bar, Southampton. WALLER & KING, F.A.I.
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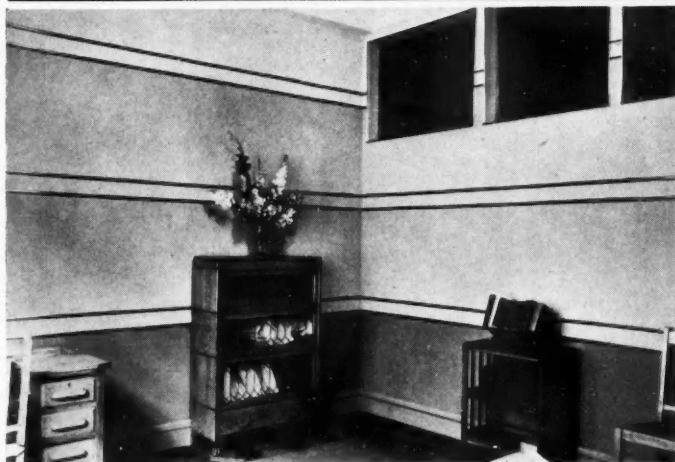
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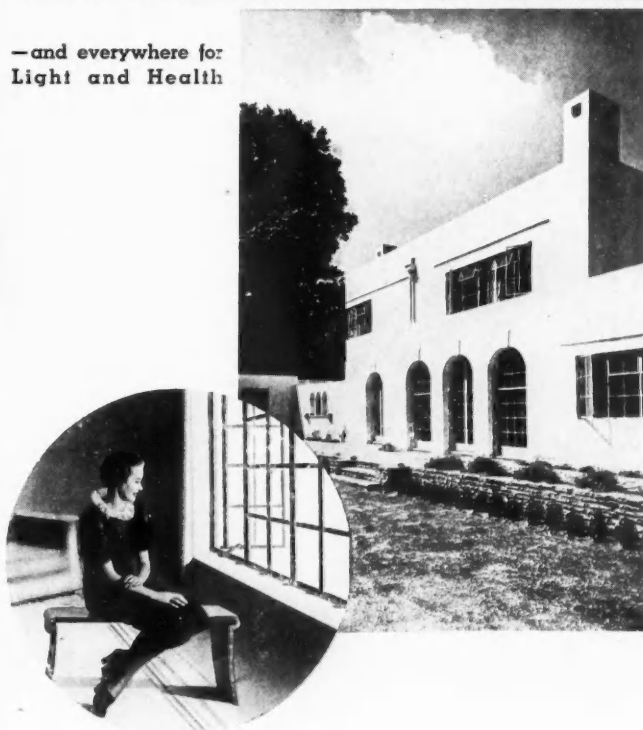
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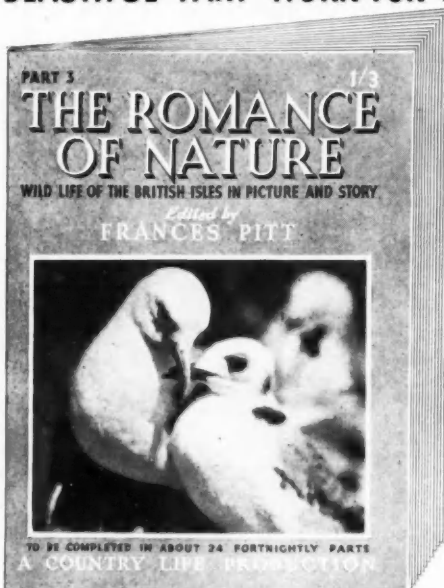
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PART 3 Just Out

Edited and partly written by FRANCES PITT, perhaps the best known English writer on natural history.

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MAKING UP YOUR MIND

IN these days of multitudinous choice it is sometimes very difficult to make a final selection of a particular requirement, whatever it may be. Who does not know the dilemma of choosing from many things of apparently equal merit? The desire on calm reflection at leisure to exchange the article purchased and the wish, when it is perhaps too late, that a different decision had been made. But how much easier if you have before you only a selection—provided by specialists in their own sphere—to choose from. The advertisement pages of COUNTRY LIFE provide this assistance. Practically everything from pins to palaces is represented and so high is the standard set that it would be difficult to make a wrong choice.

CRUFT'S KENNEL NOTES

WHenever a new breed is introduced its credentials are usually examined with a good deal of thoroughness by smart people who are on the look-out for a novelty. It is by no means easy to foretell whether public taste will approve or disapprove, but one thing is certain: in doing the spade-work it is the exhibitors who count, for the surest way of establishing a breed is through the publicity it gets at shows. Consequently a good deal of responsibility is thrown upon those engaged in the effort, the utmost care on their part being necessary to ensure that typical specimens are imported to act as the foundations upon which we are building. One of the latest breeds to be offered for our approval is the Boxer, whose wide distribution on the Continent makes us wonder that we have had to wait so long for his appearance.

The few specimens that have been brought from abroad have been chosen with fine discrimination, exercised alike as regards their breeding and appearance.

The bitch illustrated to-day is Quitta vom Biederstein, the property of Mr. F. W. Burmann, Hertfordshire House, Coleshill, Amersham, Bucks, who is a member of Cruft's Dog Show Society. Quitta comes from one of the best strains, her dam having been last year's world champion. She has already produced a litter of six puppies at Coleshill, where there are also other Boxers selected with great care in Germany. These come as welcome reinforcements to those that have been imported by other breeders. Having seen Boxers at Continental shows, we are venturing to prophecy that they will meet the needs of many who desire powerful dogs of medium size, not too big for most houses, that are active, hardy and not imbued with sporting tastes such as will tempt them to raid preserves or chase domestic animals. They are said to be intelligent and teachable, and fully capable of looking after themselves, without being quarrelsome. At one time, it is assumed, their ancestors were used in hunting, the belief being that they are descendants of the old mastiffs that were common in Europe as hunting and fighting dogs.

These dogs, in more recent times, were probably crossed with local breeds by means of which they were reduced in size. Something akin to them are to be seen in seventeenth-century paintings. The handbook of the Boxer Club, of Munich, states that the direct ancestors of the Boxer were the Brabant bull-baiting dogs, and the supposition is that British bulldogs were crossed with them, though not to the extent of justifying a belief that they are largely bulldog. Besides, the bulldogs that were used were altogether unlike the modern representatives of this breed, which have had their

characteristics so exaggerated that they are vastly different from their forerunners of seventy or eighty years ago. By 1895 the Boxer had assumed such a definite shape that it was recognised as a distinct breed.

The first time we set eyes on them at The Hague a few years ago we formed the impression that they would have a favourable reception in this country, the only uncertainty being with regard to their ears, which are cropped elsewhere. That operation is forbidden here, but they look much better with their natural ears than we had imagined they would. The illustration gives a better idea of their looks than words can convey, but it may be explained that the coat is short and silky.

The following members were winners of Cruft's prizes offered at the Metropolitan and Essex Show: Mrs. Graydon-Bradley, Colonel P. Penn, Mrs. Nagle, Mr. H. A. Saunders, Mrs. Outhwaite, Mr. H. L. Jenner, Mrs. Angel, Mrs. Hewitt Pitt, Dr. Norton, Mrs. Santer, Mrs.



A NEW BREED THAT SHOULD APPEAL
Mr. F. W. Burmann's Boxer, Quitta vom Biederstein

Perry, Colonel F. H. Smith, Miss Sellar, Capt. Keevil, Mr. Banner, Miss Clayton Smith, Mrs. Wigglesworth, Mrs. F. Lewis, Mrs. Danckwerts, Dr. and Mrs. Gamlen, Mrs. Darling, Mrs. L. Williams, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Duberly, and Lady Edith Windham. The winners in the two classes confined to subscribers were: Post-Graduate—1, Mrs. Palmer; 2, Mrs. Montefiore; 3, Mrs. A. Lea. Restricted Open—1, Mr. J. V. Rank; 2, Mr. C. Zarifi; 3, Mrs. Murray Wilson.

Mr. Cruft has received an intimation that there is no objection to his 1937 show being described as the Coronation Show. The schedules of this show, which will be issued on January 8th, will provide for every breed.

The following additional judges have been appointed: Mr. Clement M. Burnhome (U.S.A.), Airedale terriers; Mr. D. C. Kok (U.S.A.), English and Gordon setters; Major P. C. G. Hayward, curly retrievers; Mr. H. T. Warwick, bull terriers; Mr. R. H. Roberts, collies; and Mr. J. Hardman, Yorkshire terriers.

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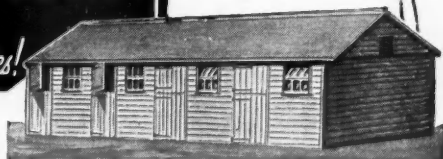
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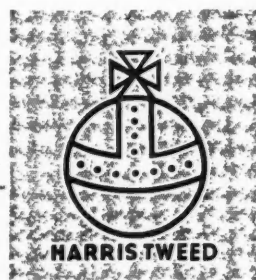


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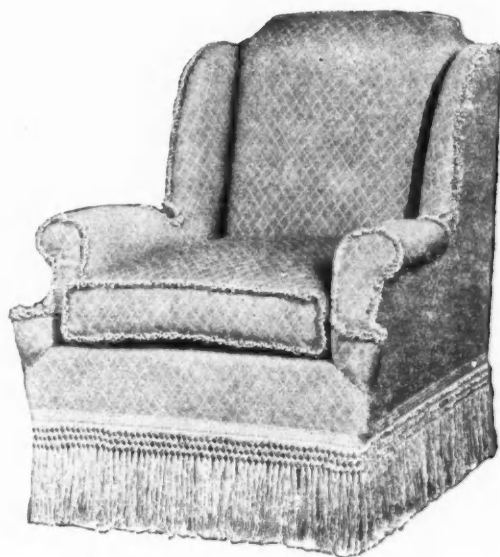
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COUNTRY LIFE

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Yevonde

THE HON. LAVINIA STRUTT

28, Berkeley Street, W.

Miss Strutt, whose engagement to the Duke of Norfolk has recently been announced, is the only daughter of Lord Belper by his marriage to the present Countess of Rosebery

COUNTRY LIFE

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A DECADE OF RURAL ENGLAND

ON December 7th the Council for the Preservation of Rural England celebrates its tenth birthday. Every year of this decade has increased the need for a banding together of all who acknowledge the claim of the landscape to respect, and every year has added to the weight of the C.P.R.E.'s counsel. Its founders set out to co-ordinate the work that was already being done by existing societies, to focus public opinion which hitherto had had little more than personal expression in such a way that it could be brought to bear in the right quarter: in short, to direct and mobilise in force the army of the green fields. In its first two objectives the Council has been remarkably successful. Without interfering with great societies like the National Trust, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society, and many others that, on the contrary, are enabled to work the more effectively in their special spheres, it is recognised, and on occasion acts, as the mouthpiece of them all. It is consulted by the Government on such questions as Lake District afforestation, the policy for which was evolved by a joint committee of the C.P.R.E. and the Forestry Commission. Its monthly reports summarise all that is going on upon the "green front," its conferences disseminate views and principles, while its influence has been considerable, on the national stage, in procuring statutory action in, for example, the Town and Country Planning Act and the Housing (Rural Workers) Act. At the other end of the scale it fosters local vigilance through the formation of branch councils. But the actual membership of the C.P.R.E. still leaves something to be desired. His Majesty the King has just honoured the Council on its tenth birthday by accepting the office of its Patron. There are probably COUNTRY LIFE readers who might well take the opportunity to rectify an omission and follow suit by becoming "guinea associate members."

The extension of planning to include the countryside

as well as the town by the Act of 1932 was a great step towards realising the C.P.R.E.'s aims. That enactment required local authorities to produce planning schemes within three years of their passing a resolution to do so—which a large number duly did. After four years, many people must be wondering with Mr. Alfred Bossom, who recently moved in the House that the Minister of Health should take steps to expedite matters, why the great expectations aroused by the Act have not yet materialised. Of the thirty-seven million acres of England and Wales only 200,000 acres, less than half of one per cent., have been definitely planned. A little assurance, however, can be taken from the reply of Mr. R. S. Hudson, that actually twenty million acres, or more than half the total area, are in process of being planned, and thus are subject to "interim development control," by which no development can take place without the local authority's consent. But though this may sound well, practice shows that it means very little. Until local authorities are thoroughly imbued with the spirit for which the C.P.R.E. stands, it is evident that their consent to development is far too easily given. There is here a large and legitimate field for missionary work by members of the C.P.R.E.

THE MILK COMMISSION'S REPORT

THE Milk Reorganisation Commission, which was appointed in February of last year, was invited to look beyond the more technical business of milk marketing to the broad aspects of national policy. Its Report, which was published last week-end, shows that it has carried out its instructions; for it is clear that the national need for increasing the production and the consumption of liquid milk has been paramount in the minds of the Commissioners. The broad facts of the situation are well known. Milk is produced in this country chiefly for liquid consumption, and the surplus is sold at a much lower price for use in manufacture of many kinds. Since the Marketing Board has been in existence farmers have sold more milk; but most of the additional milk has been used to make butter or cheese or to rear store cattle. Farmers who in the past have used their milk for such purposes have been turning to the milk market instead of using up their milk on the farm. In these circumstances producers as a whole have probably benefited. The Commissioners also believe that the existence of the Marketing Board has improved the position of the distributors, who are now protected from undercutting by fixed wholesale prices and minimum retail prices. Meanwhile, what about the consumer? The Commissioners put forward the view that the price the consuming public is now required to pay for liquid milk contains a virtual subsidy towards the production of milk for manufacture. The needs of the milk market could, in fact, have been supplied at a lower price if the surplus could have been sold at an economic price, and the Commissioners suggest that the difference should be made up by some form of State assistance. They point out that it has already been found necessary to provide financial assistance to the tune of £1,250,000 a year, and suggest that a moderate levy on imported milk products would probably raise about £4,000,000 a year. They further suggest that such funds as could be made available in this way should be administered by a permanent commission, consisting of a chairman and four other members appointed by the Government, which would become a central authority for the industry as a whole—in fact, an independent and impartial tribunal holding the scales between the producer, the distributor and the consumer—considered in the broadest national sense. There are many other proposals, all of which will be carefully examined in the course of the next few months, and it seems a pity that the Report as a whole should already have been condemned root and branch by the National Farmers' Union. The Union denies that their criticism indicates any opposition to a sound nutrition policy. But this has been the overriding consideration before the Commission, and it is the one which has dictated their proposals.

COUNTRY NOTES



THE CRYSTAL PALACE

ONE regrets but scarcely deplores the destruction of the Crystal Palace. The second greatest exhibition of its career solved at length the problem of its upkeep by a last blaze of glory. It was a remarkable coincidence that we should have published on Saturday last a photograph of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort inaugurating the structure on its new site. It was such faded memories that endeared Paxton's creation, which recent critics have recognised as the earliest example on a grand scale of "modern" construction. Though it served little useful purpose, it would never have been removed in any other way. But now that it has gone, the way is opened to all kinds of new possible uses for the site. The most important thing is that the park should be preserved as an open space for South London.

THE NEW FOOD DEPARTMENT

DISCUSSING on July 25th the problems of food supply essential to the defence of the country, we said: "All these questions involve most important matters of national policy and there is no present authority competent to relate them. . . . What can be done in the case of munitions can also be done in the case of food." Since then a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence has been formed to deal with food questions and the Air Raid Precautions Department has been examining the problem of protecting food-stuffs from enemy bombing and gas attack. It is now announced that a new Food (Defence Plans) Department has been constituted within the Board of Trade, but that it will not be directly concerned with home production. As the chief problem of food supply in time of war is that of home production, there seems some danger that the multiplication of authorities may make confusion worse confounded. Presumably, however, the C.I.D. itself will act as a controlling and correlating authority.

TRAINING AND CHARACTER

APPREHENSION at the generally poor physique of so many youths and young women nowadays has been aroused largely through comparisons with Germany and Italy. What those nations have done is, to a great extent, to develop on a nation-wide scale principles of health and character building that have been implicit for nearly thirty years in our Boy Scout movement. The Scouts, and such institutions as the less well known Lucas-Tooth boys' training organisation, provide a very valuable basis for the Government's projects for regenerating the national physique. The best thing for most youths would, quite frankly, be a spell of military service or at something like the German "work camps." Even in their own interest Englishmen would no doubt reject any element of compulsion; but, unless the nation actually is decadent, a voluntary version of either system, with real encouragements to participate, would, we believe, be well supported. What can be done in a democracy is shown by the splendid

physique of the newer vintages of French youths, among whom "le sport" has taken deep root.

ONE M.P., ONE TREE

ELMS are "immemorial," but they die at last, and there has lately been a sad loss of them at Eton. Those at the Slough Road end of Upper Club have had to go, leaving the Playing Fields to look naked and desolate at that point, and their companions must go in time. Many of these trees were planted by Dr. Rous, who was Speaker of the House of Commons and Provost of Eton. It was, therefore, a happy thought that there should be a great re-planting in a year when the Speaker is an Etonian and the Provost a Member of Parliament. These two and a hundred and three other Etonian M.P.s will celebrate Founder's Day on Saturday by each planting his tree in the Playing Fields. The trees will be mainly limes and chestnuts, both already familiar at Eton; and School Field is to have its share as well as Upper Club. Each tree is to bear a medallion with its donor's name, so that future generations of schoolboys will be able to gaze with curious eyes on the trees that their ancestors planted in the remote twentieth century. The ceremony should be at once an historic and an entertaining one.

FLATS VERSUS COTTAGES

IN a paper which is published in the current issue of the *Journal* of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Miss Elizabeth Denby makes some serious criticisms of contemporary housing policy considered from the slum-dweller's point of view. Flats, she says, are intensely unpopular among working people: they are too high for buildings without lifts, they are noisy and lacking in privacy, they are felt to be barrack-like and unhomely, and the bare asphalt playgrounds have the effect of turning the children into hooligans. Nor are the cottage estates on the outskirts of the towns liked much better: as a rule, they are isolated, without clubs, shops or amusements near at hand, and to the high rents have to be added the fare to and from the place of work. Miss Denby's solution is neither flats nor cottages, but a return to the old system of terrace houses. Built at a density of fifty to the acre, they will give as many dwellings as do tenements which are built to that density, and at the same time preserve for working families their privacy and their much-prized gardens.

THE INVALID

I have been out through the gates of dreaming,
Down to the garden, down to the glen,
Lost in thought by the whispering river
Where the reeds and the willows quiver—
Who need pity me, house-bound, then?

I have been out where the sun was gleaming,
Where the bold blackbird sang on the bough,
Touched the dew on the flowering grasses,
Heard the sigh as the river passes
Seen where glistening kingcups grow—

I have been out through the gates of dreaming
Who need weep for me, house-bound, now?

MABEL GREENWOOD.

WOODEN HATCHES AND YACHTSMEN

SIR JOSEPH ISHERWOOD'S eminence as a designer of ships is sufficient to ensure proper consideration for his suggestion, made following the loss of the *Isis* with thirty-nine lives, that steel hatchway covers should be made compulsory in place of the wooden hatches, covered with tarpaulins, which are still most commonly found in merchant vessels. The idea is of equal, though perhaps less serious, value as a suggestion to yachtsmen. The number of instances in which the loss of a yacht can actually be ascribed to the fore-hatch floating off in a sea must be few, it is true. But it is equally true that every yachtsman can recall occasions when the entire contents of the fore-castle were soaked owing to a leaking hatch. And in not a few yachts widely considered seaworthy the hatch is only prevented from carrying away by the presence of a hook-and-eye fastener of the type used to secure the doors of hen coops.

AN ADVENTUROUS KETCH

AN example in the matter of water-tight hatches and skylights has long been set by the Admiralty's ketch, *Tai Mo Shan*, built at Hong Kong by Chinese labour and sailed back to Plymouth by five young Naval officers on special leave. Because her crew included submarine officers her hatches were made on a principle novel to yachts. They were fitted with efficient washers, and they screwed down. This is a lead which should be more widely followed. There is no reason why the steel-framed window common in modern houses should not be used in a modified form in skylights, fitted into a rubber washer to render it really tight. The time has come when leaking lights and soaked blankets need no longer be considered the natural corollary to foul weather.

THE RUGGER MATCH

OF all the contests between Oxford and Cambridge it is to-day probably the Rugby match which holds first place among University men. Twickenham has ousted Lord's as a place of reunions, and the occasion is with each year still more eagerly expected. Next Tuesday's match holds promise of much excitement, and the only depressing thing about it is that Obolensky's injury will prevent him from playing. This will not only be very hard on Oxford, but removes from the match a player of almost infinitely dramatic possibilities. In any case this ought to be a fine match. Oxford, beginning with high hopes and many old blues, have been at times disappointing, but have come to their proper form since their captain, Cooper, returned to them. Cambridge, starting with almost a new side, have had a wonderfully successful career, reflecting great credit on their leader Laborde; they have lost but one match, and that with a side full of substitutes. "Now, gen'l'men, fall on, as the English said to the French when they fixed bagginets."

ART UNCRITICISED

DR. GOEBBELS, in his rôle of foster-parent to the tender babe of true German art, has now entirely isolated it from the harsh, unfriendly world outside. All criticism is henceforth forbidden, so that for its special mission, "to communicate to the nation strength through joy," art may grow up innocent, unsullied, and a hundred per cent. Aryan. When existing restrictions were already so great, the new decree can hardly make a great deal of difference. If Dr. Goebbels had only silenced the twenty-two year olds who, as he says, spend their time condemning experienced artists without themselves showing a sign of expert knowledge, he might have done a useful work. But with every kind of criticism forbidden, art is hardly likely to develop into a very vigorous or healthy organism. There is such a thing as killing with kindness.

SIR EDWIN DELLER

IT was a deplorable accident that caused the death of Sir Edwin Deller and seriously injured those who were with him when he was inspecting the new London University buildings last week. Such occurrences are, happily, rare; yet no amount of precaution can banish the risk of them altogether. The architect Basevi was the victim of an accident of this kind when he was inspecting the western tower of Ely Cathedral; in his case it was a false step that brought disaster. Thornhill, when he was painting the dome of St. Paul's, was once saved from instant death only through the presence of mind of his assistant. He was just going to step back to obtain a better view, when the assistant seized hold of his arm and prevented him. The accident which happened at London University seems to have been as unavoidable as it was unforeseen, and Sir Edwin's death has evoked very wide sympathy and regret.

A CASUAL COMMENTARY

A PILGRIMAGE AND A CONTRAST

THERE lives no Englishman with soul so dead that the going to Scotland does not thrill him to the marrow. The dinner in London, and that a good dinner to induce slumber, the getting to King's Cross, the sound of rattling milk-cans in the uncharted hours of the night—it may be at York, or at Newcastle, or at some fairy city that only exists "in the middle of the night when the clock strikes nothing," the first look out of the sleeping-car window, the deeper note which the train takes on as it crosses the Forth Bridge—all these things have a delightful familiarity. But—and it is an important but—they belong, for the average Englishman exclusively to the summer. He knows nothing of Scotland in the winter, and thinks of it at that season as a country of snow and ice and east wind. It is in vain that the Scots tell him that up till New Year's Day their's is a positively heavenly climate—a statement to which there is a tacit corollary to the effect that in January, February and March it is the very devil. The Englishman stays at home in his moderately warm southern fastness and does not venture north.

Last week I proved myself the exceptional Englishman, for I went to Scotland in winter, and that to St. Andrews, where the east wind can really blow when it has a mind to it. It was cold, almost bitterly cold, when I left London, with more than a trace of fog hanging in the air; my friends pitied me with rather a cheap magnanimity, and I myself, though I was dying to go, could not wholly restrain the heroic sensation of being an Arctic explorer. Moreover, there was about this expedition of mine an additional poignancy of novelty; for the first time in my life I was not going to Scotland to play golf. True, I had my clubs with me, but they were only by the way—I was going there with a serious purpose, almost on business. "Bless you," as Sydney Carton said to Mr. Lorry, "I have no business"; still, I was going not as a frivolous golfer but as a more-or-less solemn citizen. As a rule, when I scan the list of names in the window of the sleeping carriage, I look out for those of my friends who are going north bent on golf. This time I felt that I was one with a number of eminent people, to me unknown, whom I took to be jute magnates from Dundee. One of them was a lord and, more shame to me, I had never heard of him either, but he gave an added consequence to my sensations. Millions doubtless depended on his journey, and even I was going to earn a few sovereigns; this was a serious enterprise.

So seriously romantic was I that I almost grudged myself

sleep. Yet, by the pure contrariness of things, I slept better than ever before in a sleeping-car. Just because it did not matter, whether I saw one golf ball or three blurred ones on the tee next morning, I passed a night blessedly unconscious and heard never a single milk-can; I woke only in Edinburgh to find the train late, and the lamps alight in the station, with a foggy glory around each of their heads. The view from the window, as I ate my breakfast, would have been infinitely depressing on any less romantic errand. Each little allotment garden, each little patch of grass in front of a suburban home, was white with hoar frost as we left Edinburgh, and all that noble view from the Forth Bridge was blotted out. There was nothing to see but the mighty tracery of the bridge itself and one black smudge of an island in the depths below. Farther on there was a glimpse of pale, ghostly water, but it was only near Leuchars that the fields became green instead of white, and that I had a sight of dark fir woods and plough-land, and the plain, honest, undistinguished—but to me delightful—landscape of Fife.

And what a shock, even though I had expected it, was the first view of the links of St. Andrews as the train comes curving in. It was all as Tadmor in the wilderness till I saw two people on the third tee and another couple about to cross the Burn. That which is in summer a battlefield, full of the surge and thunder of the outgoing and in-coming battalions, was now a green and empty space. "How," as a St. Andrews poet has observed, "How all things change below the sky!"

It was the same when I actually set foot on the links. "Dear God," I remarked in effect with Mr. Wordsworth, "the very club-house seems asleep," and, sure enough, the big room was empty; I was its only occupant, "solitary as in the woods of Yucatan." I did not want to play, the more so as there was still a bone of frost in the ground and a light veil of mist over everything. Besides, anyone can play at St. Andrews; I have done it often. What I wanted was the pleasure of contrast, the ability to practice at my own sweet will and on the Old Course. Only those who know this wonderful place can fully appreciate what that means. In summer or autumn the earnest student, bent on self-improvement, is driven on to the sands and even then he is in some danger of killing an intrusive infant with its bucket, or an absorbed pair of lovers. Now I could do as I pleased, and hit three balls at a time on either the ingoing or outgoing holes with no-one to gainsay me. I was truly

monarch of all I surveyed, and yet a curious shyness would now and then suddenly overtake me. Nobody, as a rule, minds anybody else at St. Andrews; there is merely a perfunctory shout of "Fore" and everyone must look out for himself. Now when I was in almost complete solitude, the sight of a single figure on the sky-line struck terror into me, and I waited till it had come and gone before resuming my lonely antics.

Of course, the evening drew in too early. Even in broad day my shadow had been but an anæmic ghost, and now all was

grey; there was no pale winter sun to set over the sands; the golfers had done their day's work in a single round and there were lights in the windows by three o'clock. But as to the east wind, with which the timid southerner is threatened, where was it? There was not so much as the lightest air. All the clothes I had so carefully brought with me were discarded, if indeed they ever left the portmanteau, and mittens were as a drug in the market. In short, St. Andrews was far warmer than London, and why do people want to go to the Riviera? B. D.

A PLACE IN THE SUN: SEALS AT HOME

By R. M. LOCKLEY



YOUNG AND OLD GREY SEALS BASKING ON THE ROCKS OFF THE WELSH COAST

THE cool breath of the north wind travelled in fitful puffs over the smooth water, making dark rippling shadows which mingled and were lost far out to sea, yet on the southerly slopes of the seaweed-covered rocks it was still deliciously warm and wind-free, and the huge dark bull seal was too content to move. He slumbered on while his wife, a cream-coloured lady, perhaps a favourite of his autumn harem, stirred uneasily, and once or twice lifted her head to look at me. My corduroys matched the laminaria weed hanging in rich tassels from the low water mark, and she failed to pick me out. The click of my camera was drowned in the ceaseless lapping of a breeze-stirred tide now steadily creeping in. Presently both beasts were asleep again, anxious to make the most of the sunlit hours, and quite unaware of my nearness.

Little is known of the habits of British seals. Millais, perhaps, has written most extensively of British naturalists, but much of his account is taken up in a description of the skins which he obtained. He refers to the Hebridean superstition that seals are merfolk, men who come out of the sea wearing skins (suggesting an early Eskimo invasion of the Hebrides?), and that after the cruel battues which formerly took

place at the seals' breeding ground in the autumn, those who had or claimed descent from the merfolk were impelled to give voice to the seal-moan-like lament of their race.

Those who have listened to the wail of seals will agree that it is both musical and sad. A seal-mother, bereaved of her pup by autumn storms, will wail most heart-rendingly. Yet the same moan is uttered when seals are happily grouped together on their basking grounds, and can as well express their content. Bulls may yawn at each other, displaying their formidable canines, and then the noise is a throaty, lion-like snarl, like that of a young seal which I once cornered in an isolated pool among the rocks.

Grey seals love to lie, like helpless slugs, on the sea-torn

rocks of the lonely western coasts which they choose for a home. Here, free from the interference of man, they have no cares but to fish and sleep, and bring forth their increase. I have often seen an old bull take possession of a favoured rock even before the tide has ebbed from it, and there roll and pivot upon it, half-awash in the tossing water. Then, the water ebbing, he remained—a king of that particular castle—asleep or uneasily awake, throughout the long late autumn day of eleven hours odd, until the tide returned to wash him off once more.

The tide rises



R. M. Lockley

A RATHER PATHETIC-LOOKING BABY OF SIX WEEKS OLD IN HIS (SECOND) MOTTLED COAT, BUT NOTICE HIS CLAWS!

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GREY SEALS: A PALE FEMALE AND A DARK MALE, SHOWING THE LONG HOUND-LIKE FACE AND SMOOTH PROFILE UNLIKE THE SHORT WRINKLED FACE OF THE COMMON SEAL

and falls over thirty feet in the west. The lower positions on the basking rocks are occupied by younger, less powerful seals. From my look-out in a niche high above, I saw them roll into attitudes best suited to the lie of the hard stratified rock. Many

of them were upside down. Some slept solidly, others engaged in yawning and moaning duets, while a good deal of scratching and combing with the mobile fore flippers, which are armed with curved talons for the rending of fish, went on.

Common seals behave in much the same manner, but they usually frequent sand-banks and are therefore less easy to stalk. But a powerful telescope will bring them in range, and I have watched the same human-like leisured attitudes of this seal on the sand-banks of the Wash, one of their chief English haunts.

Could any life be more satisfying? is the thought born at this sight of basking seals. When the returned tide disturbed them again they would go a-fishing, the east coast common seals in search of sand dabs and I know not what else, the grey seals of the west threading the laminaria and the tissue-weeds of the rocks in search of the green and brown wrasses, golden and grey pollack, and the kite-shaped rays.

Only in late summer does life become more anxious for the cow seals. In June and July the common seal drops her pup on a sand-bank, or it may possibly be born in the sea. On this point more information is needed. At high tide the mother common seal has no alternative but to bear her child in the water, and in so doing she is following the example of those other warm-blooded, air-breathing seafarers, the whales. The young common seal must be an expert swimmer at birth in any case, since, even if born on a sand-bank, it is washed off soon after by the flowing tide.

It has long been supposed that as the grey seal (a mammal between seven and nine feet long when mature) measures about three feet in length at birth, the common seal, which is about five feet long when fully adult, must be proportionately smaller. Yet two new-born common seals recently taken by



AN ARGUMENT BETWEEN TWO JUVENILE SEALS



R. M. Lockley

CLOSE-UP OF GREY SEAL A FEW DAYS OLD

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competent authorities* have been found to measure, one rather less and one rather more than three feet from the tip of the snout to the tip of the tail! It is an amazing feat on the part of the cow seal, to retain such a huge foetus. But we can readily understand that, if the pup is to be born in the water, it must be born very much wide-awake, ready to find air and breathe it, and in perfect pelt. There is, in fact, some evidence that it may undergo the first moult (of a pale uterine coat) and acquire the waterproof dappled juvenile pelt before ever it swims into the outer world of air, water, and light!

Later in the year, from August to November, the grey seals are seeking their nurseries in the west. Preference is given to pebble beaches hidden in the blackness at the back of wild and chiefly inaccessible sea caves. Twice each day for one month the cow will drag herself up the pebbles at each high water, and give milk to her yellow-coated baby. Afterwards, if storms do not prematurely sweep the pup away (this often happens, however), mother and child will spend the months until weaning together, seeking the sheltered bays in the mid-winter storms, but drifting to the open sea with the spring *wanderlust* upon them.

An ideal life, and yet there are, as the frequent letters in the Press show, those who regard as vermin these, the finest and heaviest British wild animals (discounting that pelagic breed, the whales) now



MALE AND FEMALE COMMON SEALS, SHOWING THE BULLDOG FACE—

alive. Older writers, freely copying each other, confused the two common British seals; but in the light of modern observation we now realise that the small common seal is chiefly a breeder on the sandy shores of the North Sea and around the north of Scotland down to the Clyde. It seems to be very rare in Wales, and unrecorded in Ireland and Cornwall, where grey seals abound.

At the recent Conference on Seals held by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Cornish Sea Fisheries Committee, whose hand alone seemed to be against the seals, estimated the seals on the Cornish coast to be 2,000 strong, both grey and common. But the careful and courageous survey undertaken for the Ministry by Mr. Stephen proves beyond doubt that there are only about 400, all of them grey seals. And from my own experience I can say that approximately the same number inhabit South Wales.

One cannot but sympathise with the fishermen, who actually do not grudge the seal his fish so much as the way in which he disperses valuable shoals and at times makes it difficult for them to be rounded up and netted. But compared with the other forms of life preying on edible and non-edible fish, including thousands of sea birds and of larger fish, the 400 seals spread over the long seaboard of Cornwall must be but an insignificant factor in the control of fish.

It was the emphatic opinion of the Conference, which was composed of men with wide experience of seal-watching and seal-contact, that, if ever control measures against seals are to be adopted, they must be undertaken in the most humane way possible (*i.e.*, shooting by expert riflemen), and with every regard for the conservation of this fine creature as a strong species on the British list. Strong protests by naturalists and humanitarians as to the treatment of seals in Cornwall have had the right effect, and we believe we are right in saying that the Sea Fisheries Committee there has now issued strict regulations to ensure that any shooting it is found desirable to carry out shall be done only by tested and proved marksmen with rifles.

* *The Scottish Naturalist*, 1936, page 140. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London*, Part 1, 1936, page 315.



F. Schensky

—AND CHARACTERISTIC EVENLY DAPPLED BACK

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WINTERHALTER



THE EMPRESS EUGENIE. (M. Germain Seligmann)



LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE ORLEANS FAMILY, WITH QUEEN VICTORIA AND PRINCE ALBERT AT CHATEAU D'EU (Mrs. Derek FitzGerald)

FRANZ XAVER WINTERHALTER died at Frankfurt on July 9th, 1873. He seems to have felt that his art was going out of fashion, for he left a clause in his will asking that twelve pictures in a sealed box should not be opened for fifty years, so that they might be judged by a generation that had no bias for or against him. This clause was disregarded, and when the box was opened it was found to contain two landscapes of the Isle of Wight (where are they now?). He certainly had reason for his fears. *The Times* obituary notice admits that "he caught most happily the actual tone and fashion of the highest circles, while he was always successful in rendering the important adjuncts of Court millinery and female costume"; but it continues that "his feebleness of touch, and a certain softness and feminine grace rendered him far less successful in his portraits of men." Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters*, compiled at a later and even less sympathetic period, observes that "his meretricious and mediocre art soon achieved a vogue greatly above his merits." And there the matter has rested, so far as England is concerned, until this week, when a loan exhibition in aid of the War Service Legion was



QUEEN VICTORIA REVIEWING THE LIFE GUARDS. Water-colour. (M. Camille Gronkowski)

opened at Messrs. Knoedler's Galleries in Bond Street. It will remain open till December 19th.

It is levelled as a charge at Winterhalter that he painted nothing but beautiful women. Not that this is true; but even if it was, it would not necessarily make him a bad painter. What is true, perhaps, is that beautiful women inspired his best pictures. If that was so, he was a sensible man to concentrate on the kind of subject which called out his full powers. But the deeper truth—at least, so far as one can judge from the present exhibition—is more complex. One sees here an artist who was sensitive, not only to the physical aspect of his sitters, but to their surroundings, to their historical antecedents, and to their gestures—particularly, I suspect, to the gestures they used in conversation. Painters in a more individual style are apt to invest their sitters with something of their own character, so that in all their portraits there speaks a portrait of the artist as well, and all are based on a common human denominator. Winterhalter pursued, or was impelled to, an opposite method. It would be wrong to say that the pictures in this exhibition look as if they had been done by different artists. But they do differ from one another to an unforeseen degree, much as a great actor differs in different rôles. And in that comparison, perhaps, lies the secret of their extraordinary charm and beauty, qualities which apparently have no connection with the actual painting, but which are nevertheless stated and preserved in paint. The artist, one feels, must have been acting the part of his sitter, as his brush sought the canvas.

The most obvious illustration of this versatile humour is the portrait of the Countess of Gamedo. In real life the Countess may have been as beautiful as the rest, but Winterhalter has not made her so.

Combined with a yellow dress, black mantilla, and red roses, he has even put in her moustache, and she juts out of the canvas with the force, and the pose, of a Goya. Thus the question arises as to whether Winterhalter was actually copying Goya, or whether this Spanish woman struck him as she would have struck her own compatriot. The picture of the Empress Eugénie asks a similar question. With her hair powdered, and wearing a dress of deep yellow silk trimmed with black bows, she stands in a wood apparently borrowed from Watteau. No English artist, however, can ever have set a precedent for the picture of Queen Victoria nursing the Duke of Connaught on the terrace at Osborne. The sea is Mediterranean-coloured; a grey aloe shimmers in a marble pot; the Queen enjoys a grateful shade from the tree above her. Yet, though the scene looks more like Corfu than the Isle of Wight, the harmonious domesticity that pervades it, and the gentle, rocking rhythm of the mother and child, have an air which is not only typical of the Early Victorian Court, but seems to derive from the whole of English life at that period. And then, in contrast to this perfectly graceful and balanced composition, stands the group of ill arranged dummies in a state *salon* which represents the reception by King Louis-Philippe and his family of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at the Chateau d'Eu. Such an occasion was not merely



PRINCESS TROUBETZKOY. (Sir Robert Abdy, Bt.)

repugnant to the artist, but beyond his powers. It was not, in fact, a part he could play.

Certain types of women, it is evident, evoked his histrionic sympathy by means apart from their personal beauty. It is difficult to analyse the magnetism which they must have exercised on him, and which he enables them still to exercise on us. But the quality of it is suggested by the fact that, with one exception, the best pictures in the exhibition are of Russians, or of women who lived in Russia. They are best, not only in their painting, but in the poses which inspired it. Sir Robert Abdy's two portraits of Princess Voronzov and Princess Troubetzkoy are as different as can be in their character and arrangement: the first is a stately portrait of a lady in a deep maroon dress, with her head thrown back and to one side, in a pensive mood; the second is of an upright, vivacious girl in a wood, where the sun is behind her, shining through her hair and casting narrow contours of light round her shadowed oval cheeks; yet both exhale a sympathy, an understanding of their subjects' nature, which is entirely absent from the artist's pictures of the English Court. And a similar

quality is apparent in the less dramatic but more melancholy portrait, all grey and blue like a winter sea, of the Empress Marie Alexandrovna, wife of the Czar Alexander II. But the woman who exercised the greatest fascination on Winterhalter, if we can

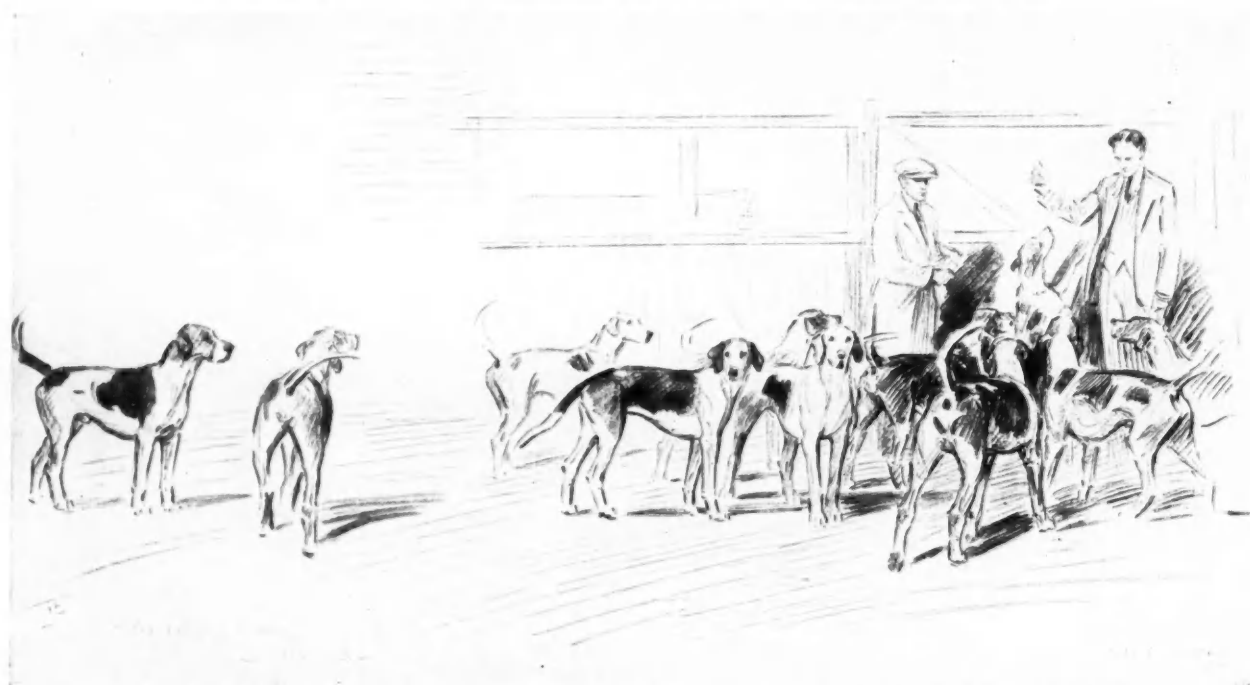
PRINCESS MARIE VORONZOV
(Sir Robert Abdy, Bt.)THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA
(Burg Museum, Vienna)

judge by the results, was the Empress Elizabeth of Austria. There are two pictures of her here. One is that which stood in the Emperor Franz Josef's study, showing her in a white robe, with her hair undone and loosely tied over her bosom. The other is the famous full-length from Vienna, in which her hair, rich glossy chestnut, is braided with diamond stars. As she looks over

her shoulder, slightly downwards, there appears a woman in the heyday of youth and beauty. Yet the sadness is there too. And in this picture, more than any other, it is plain that to understand Winterhalter one must regard him not only as a painter, but as a photographer of those indefinite sympathies with which beautiful women hypnotise ordinary mortals.

ROBERT BYRON.

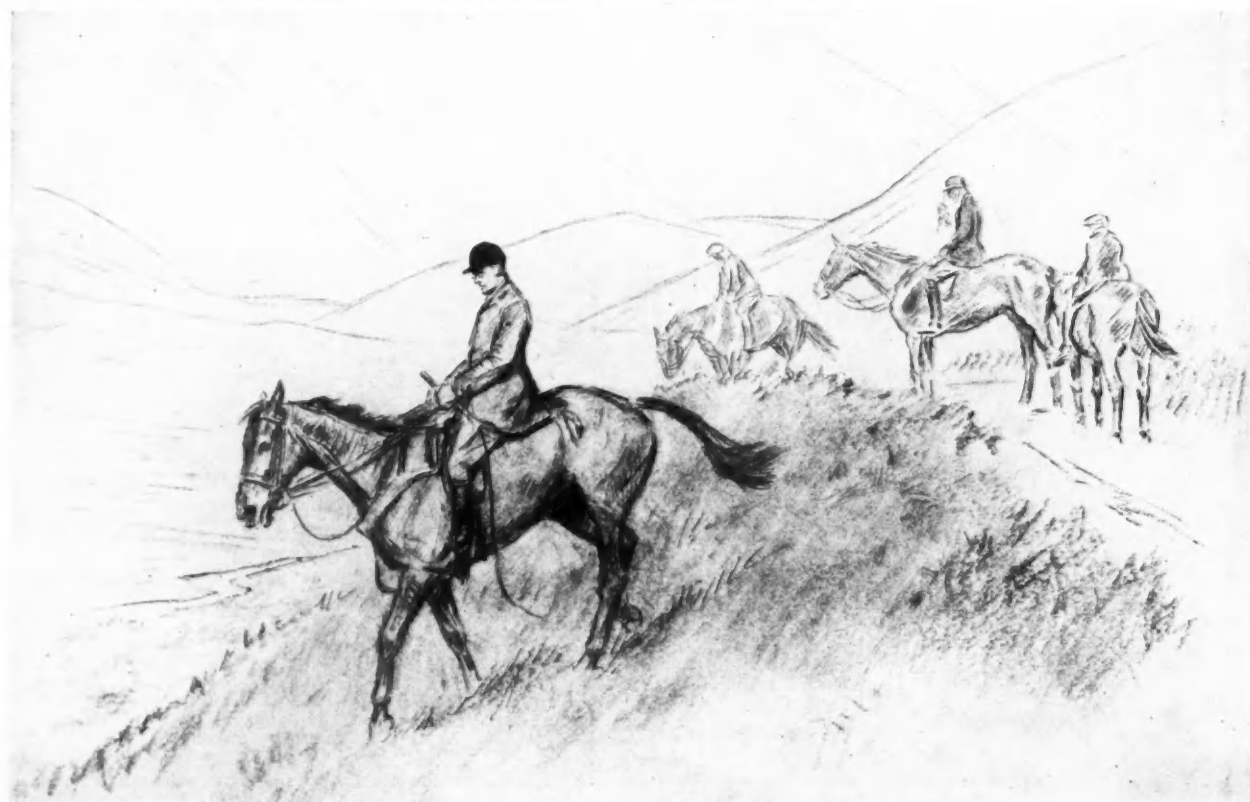
THE COLLEGE VALLEY



THE COLLEGE VALLEY IN KENNEL. CAPT. THE HON. CLAUDE LAMBTON, M.F.H.

ARGUING from the particular to the general, if anyone were to ask us to name a locality where it would be possible to recapture the style and the atmosphere of fox-hunting as conducted a century ago, we should unhesitatingly suggest the north-western edge of Northumberland. For in almost every other part of England there are now three or four times as many foxes as there were a hundred years ago, with the result that the foxes provide (in the aggregate) a very great deal more galloping and jumping, and very seldom make a point of more than three miles. In order to enjoy long (and not necessarily slow) hunts and regularly to kill foxes after making points of from four to ten

or even twelve miles, the country must be open, good-scenting, and thinly stocked with foxes, which then have room to travel. You may observe that Cornwall is open and good scenting. So it is, but it swarms with foxes. Some parts of Wales are thinly foxed and good scenting, but then the hillsides and river valleys are too often thickly wooded, so that the foxes cannot so easily be pressed and can more easily go to ground. It is the grouse moors of Yorkshire and Northumberland which come nearest to solving the problem, and since almost all of the moorland packs in Yorkshire have a piece of low country as well, Northumberland is the best solution of all.



CAPT. A. L. GOODSON, M.F.H., THE COLLEGE VALLEY

If anyone asked us which English pack loses fewest foxes in the season, we should unhesitatingly name the College Valley. Why they should lose fewer than the Border (if indeed they do) it is not for us to say. But not many seasons ago, in the London clubs one armchair was grunting to another that up to January 1st the College Valley had only lost three foxes. It would be most interesting to know what is the smallest total fairly and squarely lost by them in any one season. It would not surprise us to find it a single figure—perhaps the same figure that we at home lose in one week. But then, once the hounds have found a fox there are no unnatural handicaps to prevent them from killing him or marking him to ground—no newly sown ploughs or artificial manures, no petrol fumes or steaming horses to foil the line, no labourers to head the fox—above all, no constant succession of fresh foxes to cause confusion at critical moments. It should be added that the London clubs have never advanced the unworthy suggestion that the foxes are soft or half-starved. It is well known that they are as hard as the Northumbrian climate, and as fit as any foxes in the kingdom. Unfortunately for them, they are opposed by an establishment which is just a trifle fitter for the exacting task of crossing the Cheviots at speed. M. F.

NOTE BY LIONEL EDWARDS

The College Valley country is on the Border, and includes Cheviot itself. It is all hill country and moorland, principally grass, and thinly populated, except for sheep. The fences are mostly wire, or walls.

Only clean, thoroughbred horses are ridden, and I should imagine that, owing to steep hills and wire fences, they always have to travel about twice as far as the hounds. I personally have

Mr. Lionel Edwards' drawings are from an exhibition of his work at the Sporting Gallery and Embleton Galleries, 70, Ferman Street.

AT THE THEATRE

FAST AND FURIOUS

"GIVE me a bonnet-full of real engine, and that's what I like to see!" says somebody lifting up the bonnet of a racing motor-car in Mr. Barré Lyndon's "Hell-For-Leather!" at the Phoenix Theatre. It is here necessary to divagate a little, the justification for which can always be found in Walkley's: "The principal charm of Lemaître is his discursiveness." It so happens that I am not interested in motor-cars except as a means of getting from place to place, in which case I regard them as individual and private trains. Now it would never occur to me to poke my head into the boiler of a railway-engine to see how it is getting on, and I have the same absence of curiosity about the engine of my motor-car. I have never lifted the bonnet of any engine in my life; I should regard it as a most ungentlemanly thing to do. I have not the least idea of what lies under the bonnet; it may be full of bees for all I know or care. If the car goes, the chauffeur stops; if the car stops, the chauffeur goes. That, as Lady Bracknell would remark, is all there is to be said about motor-cars.

Consider, then, what a good piece "Hell-for-Leather!" must be when I tell the reader that it left me throbbing with excitement. On the stage when the curtain drew up was a racing motor-car, while we heard of two others in the background. The owner of the cars was going bankrupt unless he could win some Grand Prix or other. To do this he must be able to beat a lap-speed of 98 miles an hour put up by his rival. Now his drivers told him with one accord that his car was wrongly designed owing to the exhaust being in front and the engine at the back, or something of the sort, and that at anything over 94 miles an hour the differential would part company with the calculus, inducing a wobble on the windscreen. But the owner was adamant. He must win the race or bust. Whereupon the three drivers said that they were indifferent to his busting—what about his tyres? However all three agreed to risk their lives not wholly for profit nor for honour, but to boost an unsound type of car. Which seemed odd. What was odder was that the half-hour preceding the race was the half-hour chosen by each of the drivers for a complicated examination into the state of his private love-affairs. Jim Lee was in love with his proprietor's daughter. That young lady now took this to be the moment to confess that in the Bergamo Alps she had spent a night in the Bergamasque Suite of the local hotel with another motor-driver. Dal Morgan had for years not been getting on with his wife, and what moment more suitable for the patching-up of the breach? Cliff Bellamy, who appeared to be an American, appeared also to have two passions. One, frankly, was drink and the other was the equally frank proprietress of the *estaminet* next to which all these people garaged. Now it seemed to me that all this was not very realistic. I imagine that whether it is a racehorse that is going to be saddled or a boxer who is going to be put into the ring, in either case, and in all cases like them, the main preoccupation of everybody in those last trying

only seen this pack cub-hunting at the end of the hot September of 1933, in terrific heat. They hunted a fox and caught him, when there can have been but little scent, and I was greatly impressed with their speed and drive.

These hounds (mostly white) show much Fell blood (Blencathra, Ullswater, Coniston) crossed with Border—Jed Forest, North Tyne, Bramham Moor—and originally a dash of Welsh. The huntsman (himself a Welshman) is converted to Fell.

My sketch shows the kennels at Kilham, with the huntsman (Evans), and the Joint-Master, Captain the Hon. Claude Lambton, D.S.O. In the middle I have put a bitch, whom I have slightly caricatured in order to show the type as compared with the heavier and more orthodox dog on the left.

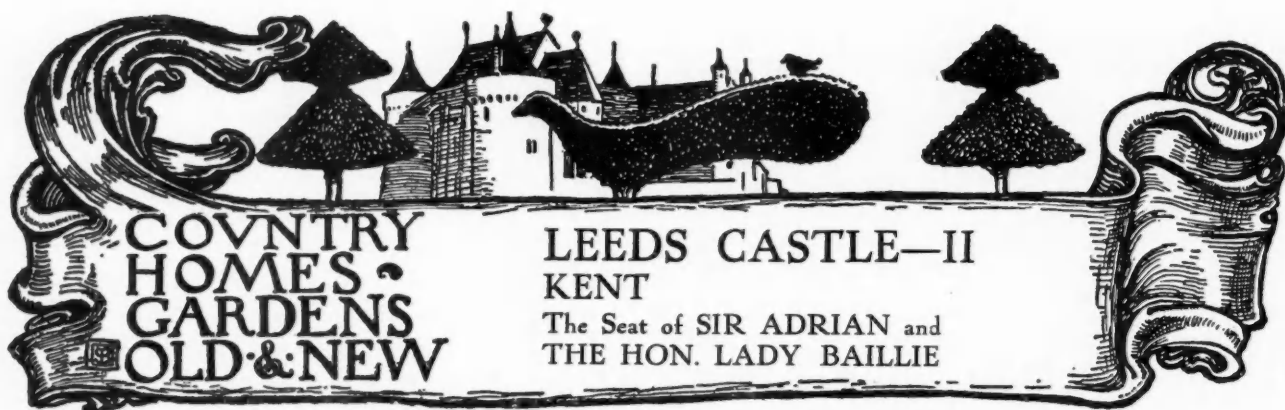
In 1933, these hounds hit off a drag in the College Valley, went over Cheviot (*that* spreadeagled the field!) and divided into three lots, each killing its fox—the first at Langerford Hope (at the shepherd's house), the second close to Wooler, and the third at Biddlesdon, near Alnwick. I don't know the exact point, but the Master modestly puts it as "I don't suppose hounds ran much over twenty miles, although, of course, it is much farther by road." No horsemen were with them, and the police telephoned the kennels (if I remember correctly) to say that a strange pack of hounds, unattended, had killed a fox near Biddlesdon. They (the police) had apparently studied the local paper, and come to the conclusion that, although it seemed unlikely, owing to the distance, the College Valley these strange hounds must be, since the latter was the nearest pack advertised to meet on that date.

My second illustration shows Captain A. L. Goodson, M.F.H., the Joint-Master, descending into the College Valley—from which place the pack, of course, takes its name.

moments is the fitness of the animal or human being to be tested. I doubt very much whether trainers' or boxers' wives are allowed in this stable, dressing-room, unholy of unholy. Or if they are, I am perfectly certain that the only secrets they are allowed to discuss are stable secrets. I firmly believe that amorous secrets must wait their turn. I feel that while there may be a good deal of patting and fussing by stable-boy and masseur, petting and fussing by stable miss and missus are strictly *taboo*. Similarly I should imagine that the last half-hour before a motor-race is spent by as many mechanics as can get near the wretched machine to tickle its ribs with spanners or whatever is done to make it go faster. But no! The theatre being what it is, the motor-car stood on the stage alone and neglected while all the actors turned their backs on it and engaged in passionate argument concerning their own interior and sentimental dispositions. All that was really necessary to get the piece under way took place in the first act. The second act was the purest padding, and one began to wonder what one had come to the theatre for. The third supplied the answer, for this was really thrilling. Motor-cars, or objects which looked like them, covered the six or eight yards of the Phoenix stage at a speed which cannot have been less than 60 miles an hour. We heard through loud-speakers of racing-cars failing to take corners, bouncing off palisades, and climbing up trees which to the uninstructed mind appeared to be rum things to find in the vicinity of a race-track. This driver, the loud-speaker told us, would presently recover consciousness; that driver wouldn't. And presently after intense excitement the car driven by the best-looking driver came in a winner, incidentally wrecking the grand-stand, and the owner of the unsound make presumably went on to breed and propagate more cars of unsound design. Something, but not much, was said about the day's fatal accidents, the comic Cockney consulting his note-book declared a win of nine francs on the proceedings, and so a most exhilarating entertainment came to an end.

Of course this is not a play at all. It is destined to be that kind of theatre success which is the preliminary of something sensational on the films. The only trouble is that I rather think something of this sort has been done there already. Watching it I even felt that it was like the rabbit trying to catch the dogs. Nevertheless it makes a stirring evening in the theatre which only goes to show how little it can matter whether a play is true to life or not. There are some first-class performances by lots of capable and charming people. Mr. Bernard Nedell acts as vigorously as ever, and one has the comfortable feeling as soon as he enters that the affair will be hearty and bracing. Excellent, too, are Messrs. Alec Clunes, Ronald Shiner, and Sam Wilkinson, and the only fault one can find with the casting arrangements is that they give that admirable actress, Miss Olive Blakeney, far too little to do. Mr. Claud Gurney has produced the last act with very great ingenuity.

GEORGE WARRINGTON.



Built in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries Leeds ceased to be a Royal castle in 1552, passing subsequently to St. Legers, Smiths (1618), Colepepers (1632), Lord Fairfax (1688), and Martins (1782). It was bought from Mr. Wickham Martin by Lady Baillie in 1927.

DURING the three centuries that it was a Royal castle, Leeds figures once in the pages of national history—the siege of 1321—and frequently as a background to successive sovereigns. Soon after seizing the Castle from the de Crevecœurs, Edward I made it over to Queen Eleanor. Between 1279 and 1290, the year of his much-loved consort's death, he is recorded to have been at Leeds on eight occasions, but never for more than a week. The anniversary of her death, observed everywhere with due ceremony, was no doubt celebrated in the chapel at Leeds, of which the windows (Fig. 10) survive among the few details of Edward I's epoch. A document dated at Peebles, August 14th, 1300, endows a chantry for the soul of Queen Eleanor, served by four canons of Leeds Priory, and it may be that the fragments of Decorated tracery formerly in some of the chapel windows may have been inserted at this time. Leeds was also in the dower of Edward's second Queen, Margaret, and so remained till her death in 1318.

In 1311 Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, was appointed Constable of Leeds by Edward II, and apparently the King made the Castle over to him, in exchange for a property in Shropshire. But he seems also to have settled the reversion of Leeds on his queen, Isabella, on the death of the Queen Dowager. Accordingly, in 1321 Isabella suddenly appeared late one evening with a large retinue and demanded admission. Badlesmere himself was in the north with the Barons combined for the overthrow of the Despensers, but his family was in residence, and the castellan, Walter Colepeper, stoutly refused the Queen's demand. An attempt to force an entrance failed, and Isabella withdrew. The King, with unaccustomed energy, thereupon summoned the levies of Essex, Hants, Surrey, and Sussex, and men from London and from the Cinque Ports, to assemble before Leeds, where, on October 17th, with an array of Earls, they duly appeared. A relieving force under the Earl of Hereford felt itself not strong enough





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2.—THE DRAWING ROOM

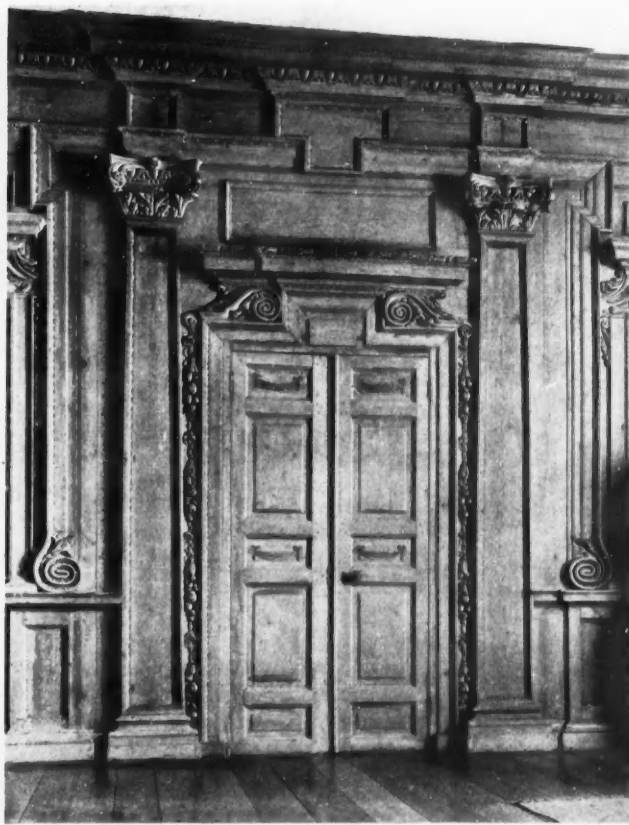
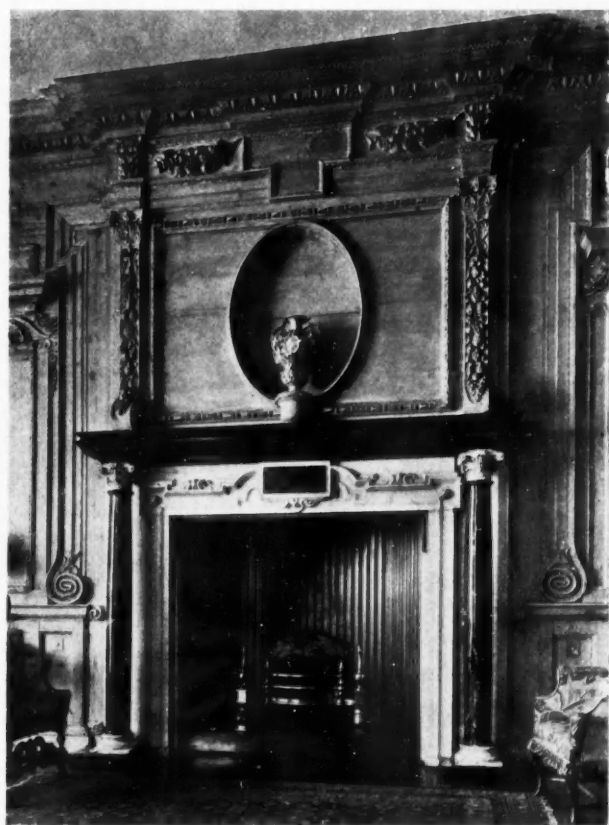
"Country Life"

Panelling designed by John Webb for Thorpe Hall, circa 1655. Furniture has been moved and taken out in order to show the room as a whole

to attack, and the Castle surrendered on November 1st. Edward III does not seem to have used Leeds at all, but his grandson was frequently there. From Leeds set forth the ambassadors to negotiate his second marriage, to Isabella, daughter of Charles VI of France, in March, 1392, and later in the month the first enactments for the suppression of Wycliffe's heresies were issued by Richard at Leeds. In 1395 we have a

detailed account of Froissart's visit to Leeds to present his *Chronicle* to Richard:

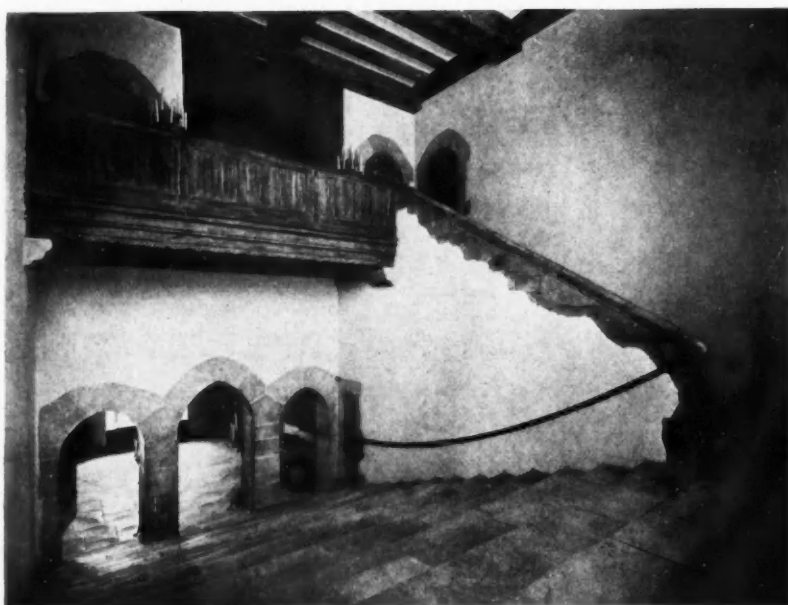
The King was going to a beautiful palace in the county of Kent called Leeds Castle, & I followed Sir Thomas Percy's advice by taking the road to Ospringe . . . and thence we rode to Leeds Castle, where the King and Court arrived soon after. . . . Sir William Lisle carried me to the King's chamber, where I was introduced to him by his uncle, the Duke of York. He received me graciously, & having



3 and 4.—(Left) THE CHIMNEYPiece AND (right) ONE OF THE DOORWAYS OF THE DRAWING ROOM



5.—THE GREAT STAIRS, LOOKING UP TO THE BRIDGE



6.—THE UPPER PART OF THE STAIRCASE



7.—THE "HENRY VIIIth" BEDROOM

read my letters attentively said I was welcome and must consider myself of the Royal Household of England. This day I did not offer him the book I had brought, for Sir Thomas Percy told me he was much occupied with serious business.

Four days later King and Court proceeded to Eltham, where they will have crossed the existing and then new brick bridge to the Palace, and Froissart accompanied them.

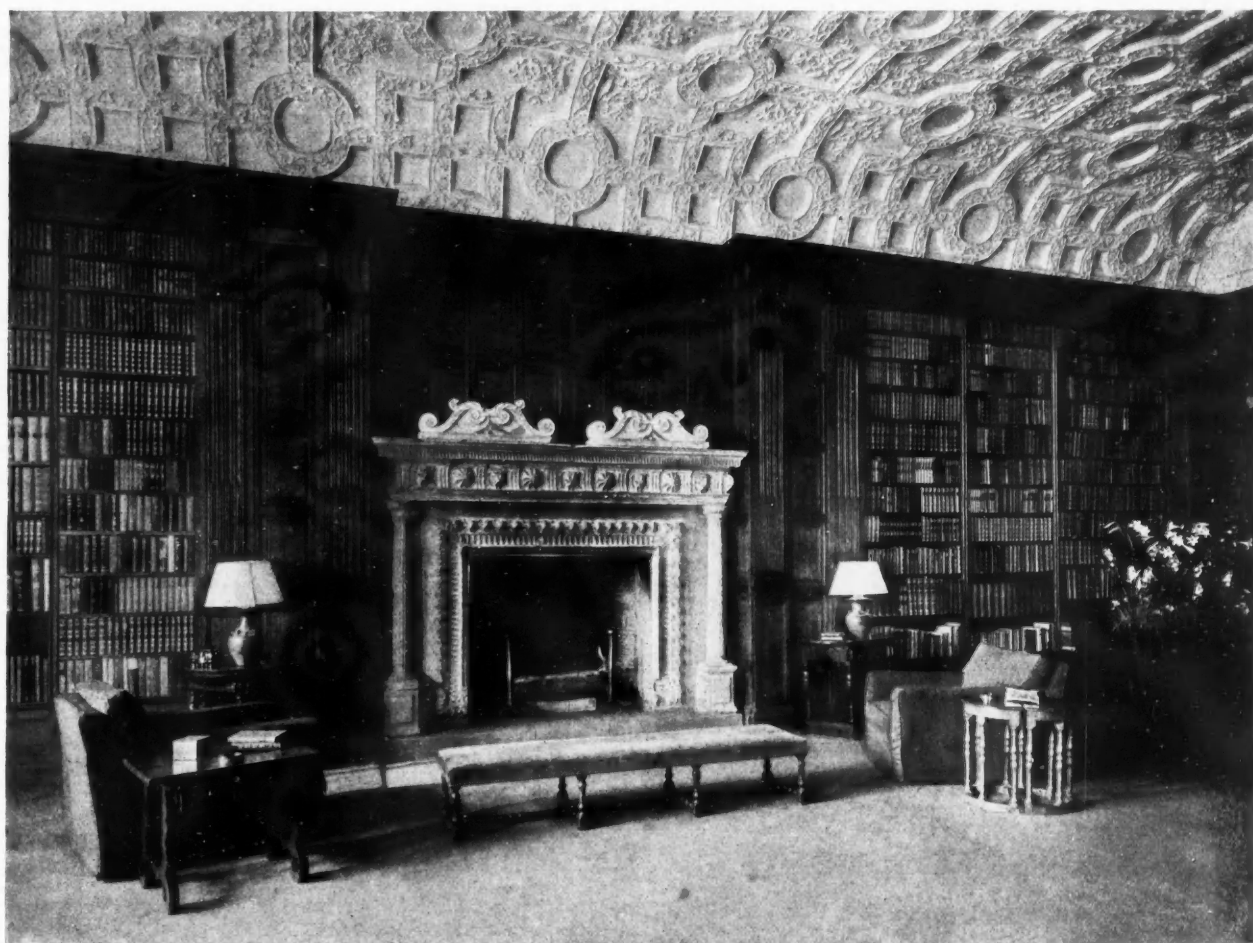
Henry IV spent considerable time at Leeds, which he settled on his Queen Joanna; but by 1413 it appears as used by Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, who summoned Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, to come from Cooling Castle and present himself "in the greater chapel in the Castle of Ledys," to answer for his espousal of Lollardry. The Queen Dowager herself was arrested at Leeds, by the order of her stepson Henry V, for attempting his destruction by sorcery, and was imprisoned in Pevensey. Although Joanna was released and exonerated by Henry V on his death-bed, Leeds remained in the hands of the Crown till made over to Henry's widow Queen Katharine and, after her death in 1437, eventually to Queen Margaret of Anjou. Henry VI ordered repairs to the lead roof of the Gloriette when staying at Leeds in 1438, and three years later the trial for sorcery was held here before Archbishop Henry Chichele of the Duchess of Gloucester. The custom of Leeds being the Queen's jointure was ended by Edward IV, but the Castle does not appear to have been made much use of till the old Castle was practically re-built for Henry VIII by Sir Henry Guilford, Constable from 1512 till the time when Leeds ceased to be a Royal castle in 1552.

The recipient of Leeds Castle and Abbey was Sir Anthony St. Leger of Ulcombe, lately Lord Deputy of Ireland. It has been shown how very little recent kings had made use of this Kentish residence, though it seems to have been of some service as a half-way house between London and the Channel for distinguished visitors. By Tudor times, moreover, the needs of the Crown had changed since the Middle Ages, and were well supplied by newer residences closer to the seat of government. If this was the reason for getting rid of Leeds, the occasion seems to have been the necessity of rewarding a faithful public servant who, for reasons of policy, had to be deprived of his high office.

Sir Warham St. Leger, grandson of the Lord Deputy, lost much money, and almost his life, in Raleigh's abortive expedition to Guiana in 1618. On his return he transferred Leeds to his wife's uncle, Sir Richard Smith of Salmeston, Thanet, for £2,000. The latter's grandson died young in 1632, whereupon Leeds was sold to Sir Thomas Colepeper of Hollingbourne, member of a family that looms large in Kentish history of the seventeenth century, but has now entirely disappeared.

The Smith tenure, though short, was important to Leeds because it saw the reconstruction of the lodgings on the Main Island as a Jacobean house. These were remodelled again by the seventh Lord Fairfax in the eighteenth century, before being swept away in 1822 to make room for the existing New Building. Its chief feature appears to have been a Great Chamber at first-floor level with an elaborate plaster ceiling.

Sir John Colepeper of Bayhall and Bedgebury, subsequently Lord Colepeper, bought the entail of Leeds from his cousin in Charles I's reign. At this time the family possessed, besides Bayhall (subsequently Bayham, now the seat of Lord Camden) and Bedgebury, both on the Sussex border,



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8.—THE LIBRARY IN THE "NEW BUILDING"

"Country Life"

the properties of Oxenhoath, Aylesford, Wakehurst (where Sir Edward Colepeper built the present house), and Great Wigsell. An earlier Thomas Colepeper of Bayhall had been the "porter" of Leeds who refused Queen Isabella admission, and his son Walter was hanged when the Castle surrendered to Edward II. Lord Colepeper was an intimate confidant of Charles I and, according to Clarendon, a typical Cavalier, "of a rough nature and hot head and of great courage," but also gifted with "wonderful insinuation and address, very positive in his conclusions." However disastrous his influence may have been with Charles, he was successful in his mission of removing the Prince of Wales to the Continent, where he remained in attendance on him throughout his exile.

During the Commonwealth. Leeds was naturally confiscated by the Parliament, and, as the second Lord Colepeper leased it to the Crown in 1665 for the internment of Dutch prisoners, it is likely that the fabric had suffered by the confiscation. John Evelyn the diarist was one of the commissioners in charge of the prisoners, October, 1665–August, 1667. Lord Colepeper was absent from 1660 onwards as Governor successively of the

Isle of Wight and Virginia, behaving most disreputably in the latter but acquiring the proprietary rights in five million acres in the Northern Neck of that colony. A private estate of 300,000 acres in the Shenandoah Valley went, with Leeds Castle, to Thomas, fifth Lord Fairfax, who had married Lord Colepeper's heiress. The sixth Lord Fairfax lived exclusively on the Virginian property till his death in 1782. Meanwhile Leeds was made over to his brother Robert, subsequently seventh Lord Fairfax, who had remodelled the Jacobean house in a poor sham-Gothic style. In 1778 he received George III and Queen Charlotte, when "the Castle and approaches were elegantly illuminated." The eighth Lord Fairfax was an Episcopalian

minister from Virginia, and remained only a few weeks at Leeds; his descendants continued to reside in Virginia till recently. Leeds Castle passed, through a Fairfax sister, to the Rev. Denny Martin. His brother, General Martin, a veteran of the Siege of Gibraltar who lived till 1821, succeeded him, and, having no nearer relations, left Leeds Castle to a kinsman, Fiennes Wickham of Chacombe, Banbury, with the request, but not the demand, that he should take the name of Martin. He also



9.—A CORNER OF THE DINING ROOM AT NIGHT

The fireplace has the badges of Henry VIII and Catharine of Aragon



10.—WINDOWS OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY CHAPEL

Copyright
11.—THE COURTYARD ROOM OVERLOOKING THE MOAT "Country Life"

left £30,000 stock to be spent on the restoration of the Castle.

The latter's son, Charles Wickham-Martin, who wrote the admirable monograph on the Castle from which these articles are derived, married the heiress of James Mann, descendant of Horace Walpole's friend Sir Horace Mann, and sixth and last Earl Cornwallis, owner of many properties in Mid-Kent, such as Sissinghurst Castle, besides his seat at Linton. Mr. Wickham-Martin's second son succeeded to the Mann estates and took the name of Cornwallis, being the father of the late Lord Cornwallis, one of the best loved of Kentish men. Mr. C. P. Wickham-Martin's heir eventually sold Leeds Castle to Lady Baillie in 1927, when a connection going back to 1320 came to an end.

The 1822 re-building of the "new castle" produced no rooms of distinction and located most of the offices in the Old Castle. It has been the object of the recent restoration to reverse this arrangement, the offices having now been moved to the east half of the new building.

In the centre of this, beyond the entry hall, a fine library of Jacobean character (Fig. 8) has been formed. Adjoining to the left is a new great staircase (Fig. 5), approached by three pointed arches. To the left of the entry hall is a beautiful room (Fig. 2), brought from Thorpe Hall, Peterborough, and designed by Inigo Jones's son-in-law, John Webb, *circa* 1655. It has been stripped of the paint, of which the upper layers at least dated from 1850. On the analogy of the Inigo Jones room from Houghton, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, it is possible that this early and exquisite example of carved pinewood was originally unpainted.

The bridge to the Gloriette has been put back to something of its mediæval appearance (Fig. 13), though, of course, the drawbridges have been replaced with solid floors, and it is doubtful if the upper corridor, which is that illustrated, existed before Henry VIII's time. At the end of the upper bridge we find ourselves in a transverse passage or lobby. Nothing remained here of the open lobby, fitted up by Henry VIII and used apparently as a common room by the Dutch prisoners, of which an old print exists showing a curious sentry-box and a plain wooden staircase. The prisoners set fire to the Gloriette in hope of escaping in the confusion, and destroyed most of the north and east rooms, where a section of outer wall on the east side fell into the moat in the eighteenth century, being only re-built in 1822. The staircase turret and courtyard face of the lobby reviving the timber construction recorded of the courtyard, are seen in Fig. 14.

Descending a newel stair, the south-west rooms on the lower level retain the Edwardian windows of the chapel (Fig. 10). Adjoining, and running the length of the west side, is the present saloon, in the position of the Edwardian great hall which was turned into kitchen and scullery in 1822. It preserves the bay window inserted by Henry VIII when he added the upper floor; but the present ceiling and chimney-piece are recent Gothic insertions. The original fireplace, with the Tudor badges on the spandrels, was removed in 1822 to the new building and has been replaced in the dining-room (Fig. 9, illustrated in detail last week). Above the hall, and of the same dimensions, Henry VIII constructed the Queen's Withdrawing-room. The space is now used as bedrooms, and its fireplace, bearing the pomegranate and castle of Catharine of Aragon, has been moved to the room adjoining the north end of the saloon (Fig. 11). This was one of the rooms affected by the 1665 fire, and has been reconstructed with attractive simplicity, its whitewashed walls forming an effective background to massed arrangements of flowers. It was probably an auxiliary kitchen for the Plantagenet kings, and has a capacious garderobe flue visible in Fig. 1.

Coming round to the east side, we pass the head of a stone staircase descending to the Sallyport to the moat, beyond which is the present dining-room (Fig. 9). Nothing of mediæval date survived here, and the reconstruction with whitewashed walls, Gothic tapestry and ceiling beams, oak shutters, and old encaustic tiles, is remarkably effective.



12.—THE HEAD OF THE GLORIETTE STAIRCASE



13.—THE UPPER BRIDGE.



14.—SOUTH END OF THE GLORIETTE COURTYARD

The long table is a notable original piece of oak furniture.

The upper floor of the new building contains a number of charmingly decorated bedrooms with excellent modern bathrooms *en suite*. Further bedroom accommodation is provided in the detached Maiden's Tower.

After the neglect, maltreatment, and reconstruction of

Leeds in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it would have been an impossible task, even had it been reasonable, to attempt to reconstruct its mediæval interiors. All that is authentic has been retained, and it is a great gain that this historic building is once more a centre of life and activity.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

THE OXFORD BOOK OF MODERN VERSE

A Review by R. ELLIS ROBERTS

The Oxford Book of Modern Verse. Chosen by W. B. Yeats. (Oxford University Press, 8s. 6d.)

WHEN the Oxford Press entrusted the most distinguished poet now writing in English with the task of making an anthology of modern verse, they must have realised that the volume of his selection would not accord with the previous volumes of the series.

In those the anthologist's temperament and taste were shown only by his choice of the poems; no anthologist altogether excluded any particular author, however antipathetic he found him. Mr. Yeats has exercised his choice over the poets themselves—so that, among the dead, John Davidson, Stephen Phillips (Charlotte Mew) are unrepresented; and among the living we have no line by Alfred Noyes, Humbert Wolfe, Maurice Baring or Herbert Palmer.

Again, this anthology differs from its companions by including a great deal of translation—Arthur Waley, Rabindranath Tagore, Arthur Symonds, and numerous minor poets turning Irish into English, occupy what will seem to most readers a disproportionate amount of space; and if Mr. Yeats has a particular tenderness to the translators and a pardonable partiality for the Irish, it is the more mysterious that the most brilliant translator of our day, herself an Irishwoman, Helen Waddell, should be unrepresented.

The discreet reader, then, will be wise to take this volume as a poet's choice among his fellows, rather than as a scholar's choice among the best poetry of the period. As Mr. Yeats' choice it is an extraordinarily interesting and exciting book. We have known long ago, from his kindness to Mr. Ezra Pound, that Mr. Yeats has a weakness for the experimental element in poetry; and his selection from such modern poets as Day Lewis, Auden, Michael Roberts, Charles Madge and George Barlow is extremely good. So not only is the selection from Mr. T. S. Eliot, but his brief note in the introduction on Mr. Eliot's poetry and influence. I think he is wrong in his note on Eliot's religious emotion, which he compares unfavourably with that of Lionel Johnson, as shown in "The Dark Angel." His mistake in thinking that Eliot is lacking in "all strong emotion" is parallel to that of a man who could see the religious excitement in a magnificently High Mass (the poetical equivalent of which is, say, the poetry of Francis Thompson), but fail, through unfamiliarity with the rite, to see the religious emotion of a Low Mass, rather prosaic and matter-of-fact, backed by no obvious ceremonial ornament.

The first "poem" in the book is Walter Pater's famous description of the "Monna Lisa," printed as a free verse poem. This seems to me amusing rather than persuasive. The prose of almost any writer, sensitive to rhythm, could be arranged in a pattern like that of some free verse: and all such a device proves

is that many modern poets have tried to get away with it by printing prose as verse. Still, Mr. Yeats would no doubt argue that one of the greatest influences in modern poetry has been the free rhythm of Chinese and Japanese poetry—especially in the versions of Ezra Pound and Arthur Waley. Presumably it is this conviction which has made him fill a fair number of pages with prose renderings of Tagore's Bengali verse—though their claim to be either poetry or English poetry is not very clear.

Still, he is a harsh and difficult critic who demands that a book should be more than very good reading: and this Mr. Yeats' anthology certainly is. His introduction is full of that authority and wisdom which have always marked his critical work; and if I do not always agree with his judgment on some of his favourite poets, and disagree vehemently from the judgment implicit in his statement that he prefers Day Lewis, Madge and MacNeice to himself, I cannot withhold admiration from the freshness, the intellectual geniality, the quick insight of this great poet when he is confronted with the work of his young contemporaries. The fine spirit of the poet is seen clearly in this essay, which has a grasp and an understanding rare in modern criticism.

BIRDS AND A PHILOSOPHER

A Review by Stephen Gwynn

A Bird in the Bush, by E. Hilton Young (Lord Kennet). Illustrated by Peter Scott, with many drawings and a frontispiece in colour. (Country Life, 10s. 6d.)

SOME of us were very angry when Sir Edward Hilton Young was sent away from the House of Commons into honorific retreat. After reading this book, I begin to wonder whether Mr. Baldwin, who really knows and cares about literature, may not have hoped to elicit something unusual by enforcing leisure upon a man who had been economist, seaman, soldier and statesman, but always a student, always a writer, and at times a poet. Anyhow, here it is. This essay—for an essay it is, straying, as an essay should, from the amused and delighted contemplation of birds into reflections on poetry, natural philosophy, politics, and heaven knows what else—should, in my judgment, be put above even what Sir Edward Grey wrote in the same kind. If it is less admirably simple, it draws on a wider range of book learning and is full of a humour that can penetrate deep. He has all of Grey's absorption in a lifelong delight, and eager enjoyment of glimpses into the intimate life of nature; his is a book for every field naturalist, young and old; they will study with admiration the list of birds noted in his two acres of garden and thicket on the Wiltshire chalk, and the surprising catalogue of bird calls heard at the heart of London; they will share his amusement in the domestic habits of a brace of mallard that yearly establish themselves on and about his lily pond off the Bayswater Road. He can tell them about occasional visitants to Great Britain seen in their usual haunts—for in much travel he has never left his hobby behind; and at home he has had the kind of luck which comes only to the deserving.

as when he picked up a young kingfisher. Page after page is crammed with sensitive observation, of the ear no less than of the eye. Yet every page is a page in an essay—the meditations of a singularly experienced mind which has feeling for the colour of words just as for the shades in a bird's plumage. A characteristic passage considers how "the kindly and temperate guidance of instinct" prompts us to be part of a countryside, while reason pushes us into "the isolation of towns." Men, he thinks, are more gregarious than birds, out of vanity. "We are driven together by the sheer necessity of clearing up in our next heart-to-heart talk all the misunderstandings that were caused by our last. Birds have no subtleties to express, so in a much larger measure they stay apart." Yet there are the weaver birds, "which build their nests in a common structure and even pool their eggs." "We seem to be about half way along the scale of gregariousness as exemplified by the animal creation as a whole, and in two minds which way to move along it, whether to the left towards the white ants, or to the right towards the eagles, who will not stand another eagle within many miles." If such writing seems too abstract and philosophic for the taste of naturalists, let them take heart; the essay reaches its philosophic close on page 145. But, manifestly, after finishing, the essayist had his first sight of a grey phalarope and could not resist adding this experience, and one last attempt to fit in words the indescribable differences by which we recognise a bird's flight. Mr. Peter Scott's pictures are there to convey what the text cannot. He is not yet so good at the "bird in the bush" as at the swimmers and waders, many of whom figure here delightfully. But nobody could have rendered better the defiant gallantry of a wren in full song.

Lancer at Large, by F. Yeats-Brown. (Gollancz, 10s. 6d.)

Lancer at Large has the air of having been written to order rather than for love. Nevertheless, it is interesting; for not only is it about the India that its author knows and loves, but also he himself possesses a sort of dual personality. When he writes from his head alone, he often gives expression to views that might have come straight from Hitler-Germany or Italy, or from an Englishman ignorant of his own country's history and sources of civilisation. But when the average English reader of intelligence has done with laughing or cursing at remarks of this sort about race, freedom, democracy and the like, he will still be ready to acknowledge that there is another Mr. Yeats-Brown in the book: a man who, when he can bring himself simply to listen to an inner voice, records things wise and beautiful. He knows it himself. "To whom," he asks, "are these thoughts occurring? My brain registers them, but does not initiate them. What is it, or Who, that uses me and gives me delight . . . ?" That is a question, a condition, known to every saint, mystic, and artist; and whenever Mr. Yeats-Brown submits himself to this nameless guidance (the only dependable example of the "authority" that he loves) his book soars. Too seldom, however, does he use these wings. For the rest, he travels up and down India, renewing the impressions of the "Bengal Lancer" of twenty-five years ago, and always haunted by the spiritual side of Indian life. But that he is still far from the Indian point of spiritual development is amusingly proved by an interview he had with Mr. Gandhi. For a story which, to the latter, illustrated the virtues of non-violence, emphasises to Mr. Yeats-Brown only "the value of the police"! V. H. F.

India Recalled, by Cornelia Sorabji. (Nisbet, 12s. 6d.)

MISS SORABJI'S new and lovely book will be welcomed by all the many who enjoyed "India Calling." It is a description of some sides of Indian life written by one who knows her country well and understands it, and, without slurring aspects which might alienate the sympathies of those who know or love India less than she does, Miss Sorabji still creates an effect of extraordinary beauty. She is that combination, rare in India now and rarer still when she began her work, a woman and a lawyer, and her official position has brought her into touch with Indian women, particularly Hindus, of many classes. Where no man would have been allowed to enter she has been a welcome guest, and it is not too much to say that many a woman behind the purdah owes happiness, knowledge, health, comfort, in the case of widows estate and even perhaps life itself, to her efforts. Of all this the reader of *India Recalled* will hear nothing directly, though it is not difficult to draw such a conclusion. What we are given is a series of word pictures of men, women and children, mostly women and children, going about their business or pleasure, merry or sad, noble or simple: pictures drawn by one who is as keenly in sympathy with such a mystic as Mathaji as with such a babe as three year old Bishun Singh in the



"THE DARTFORD WARBLER GIVES THE FURZE A SOUL"
(From "A Bird in the Bush")

about the same time: a point which is not made clear. Dr. Ethel Smyth frankly admits that she is an extremist among dog lovers, and her book bears her out. But she is frankly practical as well. Her advice to any owner of a beloved dog is to fill up immediately the gap left by the dog's death. "You will presently find you have made a fresh start, and be more able perhaps to ward off the dreariness and self-centredness that besets ageing mortals, especially if they live alone." The book is generously illustrated with portraits of the author and of all five dogs. V. H. F.

Together and Apart, by Margaret Kennedy. (Cassell, 7s. 6d.)

MISS KENNEDY has always been a great painter of family groups; the reactions of one member of a family towards another, the pull of unconfessed interests or unexpected loyalties, she knows all about these. Here, again, she deals with the life of a family, and, if this book is not her most striking and romantic, it is perhaps her wisest and most full of thought and understanding. It shows how Alec and Betsy Canning, with no violent cause for discord, perhaps because she was deeply dyed with the feminine sin of complacency and he with the masculine love of the easiest way, drifted apart and began to think of divorce. After that we hear how they resolved to make another start and use their opportunities of happiness better, and how just at that moment one or two trivial happenings set the old wounds throbbing and drove them apart. The effect of this on their children, on the girl whom Alec marries and the man who tries to console Betsy, are the theme of the book. Its moderation is one of its most distinguished charms. Neither husband nor wife is heart-broken, neither is a villain nor a saint; each, in fairness to the new partner, contrives to make something of life after the parting, and yet both are conscious that their first marriage was a reality and that their second marriages are something infinitely less, the outcome of a mistake, creating new loyalties but never satisfying old longings. It is one of those rare books, among the very best, that leave the reader anxious to discuss them and as aware of the characters, their interests and importances as if they were those of his own acquaintances. S.

Foolish Saint, by Joan Lorne. (Stanley Paul, 7s. 6d.)

Foolish Saint is a first novel; it has faults; it suffers from a too happy ending and from carelessness in the correction of proofs. Yet it is pleasing! Miss Joan Lorne has sincerity, a light hand, a gift for character drawing and another for dialogue. She knows English villages and the sort of people who live in them: the old squire, the "jumped up" squire, the parson, the doctor, the parish worker, the villager, the charwoman. And in Miss Minns, her "foolish saint," she has evolved a central character who is good to the point of quixotism without being a prig. The author's own shrewd sense, together with touches of the wisdom that is forged only out of experience, give body to the tale. V. H. F.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

A HISTORY OF THE V.W.H. COUNTRY, by Earl Bathurst (Constable, 24s.); WHEN I REMEMBER, by Lady Muriel Beckwith (Nicholson and Watson, 15s.); RETURN TO MALAYA, by R. H. Bruce Lockhart (Putnam, 10s. 6d.); AFFORESTATION IN THE LAKE DISTRICT, by H. H. Symonds (Dent, 2s.). Fiction: TOGETHER AND APART, by Margaret Kennedy (Cassell, 7s. 6d.); THE CROQUET PLAYER, by H. G. Wells (Chatto and Windus, 3s. 6d.).

story of the consecrated garage, or with a naughty gay little creature such as Privithivi Maharani. Everyone who knows India will value this book; those who do not may learn to from its pages; and those who are tired of the usual book on Eastern womanhood will find something here new to them—and well worth while.

Inordinate (?) Affection, by Ethel Smyth. (Cresset Press, 6s.)

IT was Thomas à Kempis who continually warned weak humanity against "inordinate affection." But the question mark in Dr. Ethel Smyth's title indicates her defiance of the counsel, at any rate where dogs are concerned. Living alone for forty years, as she tells us, she has had dogs for her only constant companions; and in this little volume she pays handsome tribute to the five of them. Four have been Old English sheepdogs; for she came to agree with the dictum of the giver of the first of them: "Once you've had one of these, no other sort of dog will do you." But, naturally, even among sheepdogs, there has been a favourite; and the author's account of Pan IV is passionate, sometimes with delight, sometimes with pain. Pan's behaviour on golf courses was all his own, and there seems a striking example of animal intuition in the tale of Pan's welcome to his mistress after she had spent a day in town—unless she habitually returned at

PEDIGREE STOCK BREEDING

ITS IMPORTANCE AND ITS PROBLEMS

THE Christmas fat stock shows are upon us again, with the most historic of them all—the Smithfield Club's Show—opening next week. Ever since 1800, when King George III exhibited two oxen, the Royal Family and many of the greatest landowning families have associated themselves with the Smithfield Club, the aim of which, stated in 1798, was the encouragement of early maturity. In those days there were beasts of prodigious size. A Hereford bullock standing 7ft. high had a girth of 12ft., and a prize bullock in 1799 weighed nearly 300st. at 8lb. to the stone. As in horse-racing, there were wagers between leading breeders. In 1825 three Herefords belonging to the Duke of Bedford were matched against three Shorthorns of the Hon. Charles Arbuthnot's; the Duke of Richmond matched shearling Southdowns against Lord Huntingfield.

The breeding of pedigree stock has, ever since, claimed the interest of many well known agriculturists in this country—the names of some exhibitors in the shows to-day can be traced back for a century or more—with the result that livestock have the world over been regarded as the backbone of our general farming industry. In every stock-breeding country in the world tribute is paid to the enterprise of British breeders by the keeping of types that originated in the United Kingdom. Whether it was accident that chanced to give these islands livestock that have such unique capacities for adapting themselves to vastly different conditions, or whether the race of agriculturists located in this country were better fitted than others for the improvement of breeds, it is not easy to say. The broad facts remain that with the material at hand, British breeders made the first serious attempt to improve native types of stock, and by virtue of the gift of good judgment in their selection and management, have kept in the forefront ever since progressive and constructive breeding began. It must not be assumed, however, that there has been a complete cornering of all the world's good stock in this country. The marvel is that, with the temptations and offers that have been dangled before breeders, so much good stock remains. For it should be recognised that in the days when other countries were active buyers of our livestock they not only paid high prices, but bought only the best that was offered. It may be said that some of the troubles confronting the ordinary commercial farmer in these days are the outcome of the policy of competing countries buying their breeding stock here and sending back to us the produce. This is particularly true of Argentina, who has been a great buyer of pedigree bulls—a trade which in 1920 reached a total value of £420,358. This is a peak figure in recent years, but the trade for many years with Argentina alone was worth £100,000 a year and more.

The former strength of the pedigree stock-breeding industry was associated in many cases with the home farms of landed proprietors or those who farmed simply for a hobby. Purely commercial considerations were quite a secondary matter to the privilege of being able to win a prize in good company at one or other of the major shows and of commanding prices that set the seal of perfection on such animals as were sold. When agricultural pursuits were treated largely as hobbies, the question of profit was never a major issue. To be able to demonstrate the virtues of good stock was a satisfaction in itself that made the game worth while. In the process it was a means of helping many who were less favoured, and a source of continual gratification to those who shared the honours and delighted in the records created. One can readily understand the deviation that has taken place so far as interests are concerned in this kind of thing. Landowning has suffered difficulties created very often through the adverse influence of high

taxation and death duties. Luxuries have had to be curtailed and, unfortunately, in many cases the axe has fallen on to those luxury interests that are associated with agriculture. Whether it is possible to regenerate the interest in pedigree stock-breeding of those who can afford to do it properly is a matter that many are asking to-day. This interest was never more essential for the well-being of British agriculture, and one would like to feel that there was a possibility of landowners reconsidering their position as farmers of some of their own property.

The serious issue in regard to this is how far pedigree stock-breeding can be placed on a sound commercial footing without incurring prohibitive losses. One sometimes feels that the question of cost is unduly exaggerated. Too often the pedigree breeder has had to face up to maintenance and overhead costs that are neither necessary nor justified by the returns. If one could only bridge the gulf between the commercial and luxury ideal, the general results would be more satisfactory to all concerned.

In outlining the more important items that govern successful pedigree stock-breeding, it has to be recognised that to do the thing properly demands a high capital outlay as contrasted with ordinary commercial farming. The key to successful stock-breeding is good foundation animals. These are to be found in the existing successful herds, and their possession is only possible if one is prepared to pay the price. Some have tried to acquire pedigree stock on a cheap basis by buying animals that have a pedigree but whose performance and general properties do not harmonise with the breeding. To buy cheap stock is a foolish and short-sighted plan, and one that quickly reveals itself as such in the results secured. Actually, it is possible to get into pedigree stock-breeding cheaply if one is prepared to build gradually by waiting for favourable opportunities of acquiring animals. Dispersal sales are usually the best hunting ground for good new blood, and in the case of cattle the older breeding cows usually command least money and therefore present a good opportunity for acquiring foundation animals at an economical price. The female purchases in the main are the ones that matter most, as these will provide the blood lines that will create the families by which a particular stud, herd or flock will be known ultimately. Pedigree stock-breeders are still closely wedded to the family influence so far as breeding is concerned, and there is considerable evidence that female prepotency is an established fact. Some knowledge, therefore, of families or blood lines is a considerable asset to the new breeder, for, though scientists and others have tried to suggest that the study of pedigree should be confined to the immediate ancestors on both sides of the pedigree for not more than three or four generations back, experienced breeders ascribe a dominating influence to the female line, particularly in cattle and pig-breeding. It is increasingly necessary to realise, however, that it is far better to buy good females of any family than to buy mediocre specimens of the so-called fashionable tribes. If, therefore, the new breeder is anxious to possess good examples of families that are in demand, the price

that is paid will usually be high, and well above the ordinary commercial value of such animals. The question of sires is equally important, but not so important as that the females should be the best of their kind. This may sound to be against the teaching of the past, wherein it is emphasised that the sire is half the herd. Actually it is important to look beyond the mere conformation of a prospective sire. He should be so bred that by his past breeding one can be assured that, used to a female stock of high value, there will be little possibility of lowering that high standard, and in the case of a stock that is not so well selected for type, he should be able to raise the standard.



ADMIRING A HEREFORD COW. BY THOMAS WEAVER
From a picture in the possession of Lady Margaret Duckworth

In this respect it is essential to have some knowledge of the dam of the prospective sire, and the assurance that his own sire is not lacking in prepotency. Pedigree stock-breeding is in reality something more than mating perfect animals with each other. It involves a close study of blood lines and ancestral performance if the greatest success is to be achieved. A high standard must be observed at every turn.

PREPARATIONS FOR SHOWING

Apart from the high initial cost of starting pedigree stock-breeding, there is the question of the expense that is associated with the management and maintenance of the farm. One has to recognise that the full enjoyment of pedigree stock-breeding is not realised until home-bred animals are exhibited in the show and sale ring with success. This implies that animals have not only to be prepared for show and sale, but they have to be presented to the judge and prospective buyer in such a form that they take the eye without difficulty. The training of show animals is an art in itself, necessitating the employment of those who are skilled in the work. The expenditure on labour is

therefore high of necessity, while it often happens that the cost of feeding is equally high, since we are still accustomed to judging even breeding animals in a condition that approaches the requirements of the fat-stock markets. The high condition in which animals parade at the summer shows has been criticised frequently, but it is difficult to know where to draw the line, and judges as a whole are invariably impressed by animals that are well fleshed. It has to be recognised, however, that such condition is very wasteful in a breeding animal, and incurs an expense that has to be faced if pedigree stock-breeding is followed as it should be. Even the exhibition of livestock is a luxury, for during the summer there is a succession of shows, which means that the men who are in charge of the exhibits cannot be counted as effective workers so far as the ordinary farming operations are concerned. Added to this there are the various records and pedigrees that have to be kept for breed society purposes, so that the clerical work is equally important. All these expenses explain why the ordinary farmer looks to the wealthy landowner to give a lead in the pedigree stock-breeding world. It would be a bad day for British stock-farming if this interest was withdrawn. H. G. R.

THE FINANCING OF FARMING

HOW IS MORE CAPITAL TO BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE LAND?

MOST of those engaged in farming have at some time or another felt that as compared with other industries they have not been given such favourable treatment by the banks. One does not, of course, refer to the man who can offer his banker such securities as stocks and shares, but to him who has invested the whole or the major part of his capital in the farm and the necessary stock. This grievance may appear to be justifiable, but upon consideration it will be seen that the apparent disinclination to lend does not proceed from any adverse discrimination on the part of the banker, but from difficulties inherent in the nature of the industry and its present structure.

Of all the industries in the country, farming is the only one which is still conducted in the main on an individual basis; all others have succumbed to the joint-stock principle, and the tendency elsewhere is for the formation of ever larger units. That farming has resisted this tendency is due perhaps in part to the conservatism and individualism of the yeoman stock, and in part to the fact that it is regarded as an aristocratic hobby—a hobby indulged in with all seriousness but not always with the primary object of profits. Many landed proprietors have, of course, formed limited companies for the management of their estates, but these cannot be compared with the companies which control most of the industry of the country to-day. Thus two distinct forces operate to prevent the grouping of agricultural holdings into larger units.

The existing system has many advantages, but it does give rise to difficulties over finance owing to the absence of combined credit which gives greater stability and acts as an inducement to possible lenders. There is little doubt that many farmers could profitably employ more capital but have no further resources themselves, having purchased their properties at the high prices ruling in the immediate post-war years and being still further crippled by the poor returns which have since been obtainable from agricultural holdings.

A further difficulty over the financing of agriculture arises from the fact that in the main the proceeds of the sale of produce are received only once a year after the harvest. Thus, whereas other industries can rely on the proceeds of a steady sale of goods wherewith to meet the wages bill and the other costs of production, a farmer must provide these sums himself for a whole year until his bank account is replenished. Consequently, a farmer needs relatively more credit than other industries but yet finds this credit more difficult to obtain.

THE BANKER'S DIFFICULTIES

So far as a banker is concerned, apart from the fact that he cannot rely upon the joint credit of a number of persons for any advance which he may make, he often experiences difficulty in obtaining satisfactory security. He would generally be prepared to advance fifty or sixty per cent. of the value of the property, provided all the farming transactions were passed through the bank account, but often he finds that the farm was mortgaged on purchase and is not available for this purpose. Moreover, the value of a farm can be speedily depreciated by poor cultivation without any immediate outward sign of deterioration except to an expert, and this fact makes farming property less acceptable to a banker than houses or stocks and shares, as to the value of which he can fairly easily assure himself at any time. Loans can be made upon the strength of an agricultural charge, but this device has not proved as acceptable either to farmers or bankers as was anticipated. Many farmers are reluctant to give such a charge for sentimental reasons and because it dries up other sources of credit upon which they have been accustomed to rely. On the other hand, bankers have not been anxious to take them because so often it becomes necessary to lend more than was anticipated in order to repay tradesmen and others who press for payment when such a charge is signed. Moreover, the banker obtains no physical hold upon the agricultural stock pledged to him and is obliged to rely upon the integrity of the borrower. The penalties

which can be enforced for a breach of the conditions of an agricultural charge are sufficiently severe to act as a deterrent to any possible defaulter, but it is so difficult to watch the value of the assets affected that a banker would always insist on a large margin of security and would expect some additional remuneration for the extra trouble which such charges involve. The absence of properly audited accounts, which would enable a banker to assess the financial standing of a would-be borrower, is frequently the reason which decides him not to grant the desired accommodation.

FARMERS' REQUIREMENTS

The financial needs of a farmer vary with the purposes for which he requires the money; he will require long-term loans for the purchase of the property, medium-term loans for quasi-permanent improvements such as ditching and fencing, and temporary advances to meet his wages bill pending the receipt of the proceeds of the sale of produce. The first need can usually be satisfied fairly easily, either by means of a permanent mortgage or by a loan from the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, which is gradually extinguished over a term of years. Temporary accommodation is derived in a variety of ways, chief among which is a bank overdraft. The difficulty is also surmounted by allowing accounts with tradesmen and factors to run on until harvest time, by obtaining advances under the various marketing schemes which are now in force, or by making use of the facilities afforded by various finance houses. When an advance is obtained from a banker, the rate of interest which is to be charged is fixed beforehand, but one has no means of ascertaining what addition a tradesman or factor makes to his price to allow for the delay in payment which he knows will inevitably occur, and it may be feared that such a haphazard method of obtaining credit is often expensive. The fact that money is owed to a certain person also tends to force the borrower to continue to do business with him regardless of the quality and price of his goods—a position which is far from satisfactory.

Probably, however, the greatest difficulty is experienced in regard to medium-term loans which are required for purposes less immediately pressing than the purchase of the property and the payment of running expenses, but which, if they could be obtained on reasonable terms, would enable the farmer to effect improvements which would materially increase his profits. Facilities for this purpose are offered on very favourable terms by the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, but have not been greatly used, either because the profits from farming have been so diminished that the farmers have not felt disposed to sink more capital, or because they resented the investigations which are made before a loan is granted. Advances for this purpose and for the purchase of machinery can be negotiated through various finance houses on an extension of the hire purchase system. The merits and demerits of this system are well known, and cannot be discussed in this article. Suffice it to say that this method of finance can, if used with discretion, supply certain of the needs of a farmer which he would find difficult to satisfy in any other way.

It is reasonably certain that, on the whole, farming in this country is under-capitalised, and can never become really prosperous again until this fault is remedied. Moreover, the capital in the industry cannot, in existing circumstances, be used to the greatest advantage. What remedies can be suggested? The whole subject is most complex and needs much space to be dealt with adequately; but one may suggest that some form of co-operation, either through societies or by means of joint stock companies owning the farms or actually working them, seems to be the only method of attracting more capital. The capital which is available would be made more useful if credit were taken in a less haphazard way, if more informative accounts were producible, and some method of storing crops in independent warehouses were evolved.

A. D. COZENS.

THE HEART of the COGNAC COUNTRY

IN the archives of the French Government at Paris there is a large-scale map showing a coloured area in the shape of a triangle, with its vertices lying on La Rochelle, Angoulême and La Gironde. This is one of the most privileged regions of France, for it is protected by a special decree, dated May 1st, 1909, which declares that it alone may sell the distilled wine of its grapes by the name of "cognac."

In the middle of that triangle there is a small blob of dark brown touching the left bank of the river Charente at the town of Cognac. It represents an area covering not more than ten miles square, where the finest brandy in the world is grown. Known as La Grande Champagne, it is the very heart of the cognac country.

So seldom visited by tourists, this little district has a tranquil loveliness of its own. Woods and spinneys of oak and beech are scattered over it, and its streams wind between fringes of poplar; but its most characteristic feature is the neat beauty of its vineyards. In all directions the land is chequered with them and, because the grape vines are planted in long, straight, parallel rows, the levels and the gentle slopes of the hills look as though they had been carefully dressed with an immense comb.

I had the good fortune to visit La Grande Champagne in the month of October, when the vintage, or grape harvest, was at its height. This is not only an important annual event, it is the chief annual event of every family in the district, for in a way which we English find it difficult to understand, these French families really belong to the vineyards; they live for the vines. From generation to generation the human element in this association may change, but the family vineyard must go on perpetually producing its traditional vintage.

The system is almost patriarchal. As soon as the moment arrives for the picking, the head of the family sends word to all its members, and from far and near they gather, the sons, the sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, and all their children. Assembled at the old farmhouse, they are up before dawn, breakfast on coffee or wine and those long loaves of bread which the French

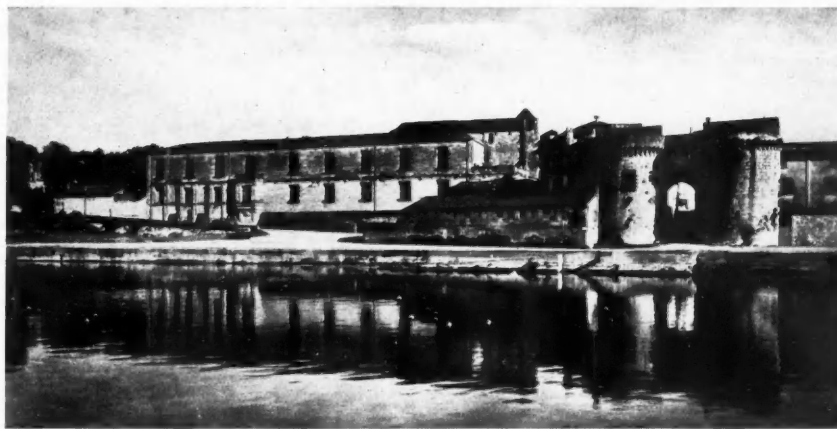
love, and off they go to the vines, the young people stepping out ahead. Behind come the old *grand-pères* and *grand-mères*, the last wearing long, projecting hats called "kiss-nots," the significant name given to them by the Black Prince's soldiers centuries ago, when south-western France was an English possession.

In long rows hang cluster upon cluster of grapes, the fruit not of a season's but of centuries' toil, skill, and paternal care. Secateur in hand, the pickers move methodically forward, snipping off the clusters and putting them into small baskets, which are taken to a man standing ready with a huge, metal, scoop-shaped hod on his back. This is the strong man of the family. His hod is heavy in itself, and its full burden of grapes may weigh

100lb. As soon as the hod is full he trudges off to the edge of the field, where, with the aid of a ladder, he empties his load into a cart, which resembles a huge cask on wheels. In due time horses or oxen drag this cart to the farmhouse, where the grapes are tipped into a press and their juice extracted immediately. As more and more pressure is applied, the juice squirts from a hundred apertures into a large vat beneath, after which it is allowed to ferment in the open air for five or six weeks, according to the weather, before it is taken to the distillery to be made into brandy.

It is really a marvellous experience to visit this enchanted country, owned literally by hundreds of small proprietors, some of them with vineyards of only a few acres. There is no hurry among these workers because, as they will tell you with the philosophy of the peasant, you can neither hurry Nature nor *le bon Dieu*. Yet never for a moment does their labour slacken. They sing at their work—the old, old songs of Poitou and Angoulême, some of which have been sung ever since the grapes were cultivated on these unchanging hillsides. To hear the voices of these workers, men and women, rising and falling in the distance, while all around one sees neat vineyards and tinted woods, in which ancient *châteaux* seem to be set like islands, is to be close to the very heart of this countryside.

The vineyards, of course, are older than any achievement of the builder.



THE CHATEAU OF FRANCIS I (NOW CONVERTED AND USED FOR STORING COGNAC) AND TWO OLD GATE TOWERS



A picker wearing the long projecting hat called a "kiss-not"



VINEYARDS OF LA GRANDE CHAMPAGNE

Nevertheless one could not see the cognac country in its full significance without taking a look at some of the architecture which it has produced. The church of St. Léger in the little town of Cognac is one of the most interesting buildings. Dating from the twelfth century, it preserves all the features of the earlier Romanesque style. Though hemmed in by numerous houses, this fine church, with its steeple-crowned belfry soaring into the air, dominates the whole landscape.

An excellent specimen of sixteenth century domestic architecture is the château of Saint-Brice, the home of M. Jean Hennessy, a member of the famous Irish family that settled in Cognac in 1765 and fought for Louis XV. Known in history as the scene of the famous and fruitless conversations between Catherine de Medici, the clever Queen of France, and Henri le Béarnais, who "bought his kingdom with a mass," this turreted building stands on the banks of the slowly flowing Charente and makes one of the most perfect pictures in the beautiful cognac country.

Cognac is also famous for the historic castle of Francis I, that strange and enigmatical King of France who met Henry VIII on the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Because of its associations it is one of the most fascinating relics of Europe. In 1494 Francis was born in the castle, parts of which still dream over their reflection in the sleepy waters of the Charente. His father died when he was two years old, and his mother, the famous Louise of Savoie (mother at eighteen, widow at twenty) brought him up with

passionate tenderness. Within its walls she nursed her faith that one day her son would become king, and there she planned and schemed in order to bring that day to pass. There, too, Louise wrote the famous diary which gives us such intimate glimpses into her ambitious soul.

To-day little of this Royal habitation remains. The architectural riches which it once possessed have yielded to "King Cognac" and the demands of commerce. Long sheds for the storing of brandy have sprung up on the site where Louise held her brilliant little court of painters, writers and scholars, and have obliterated all traces of the apartments where they lived. Somewhere, perhaps, in that castle, Marguerite de Valois, the sister of Francis, wrote some of the seventy-two short stories of the *Heptameron*—the most daring ever penned by a woman.

There are other parts of this old *château* which arrest the eye and jog the imagination. The Constable's house, with its flamboyant doorway and its spiral staircase, still speaks of a magnificence which is past. The long, groined room in which the castle guards gambled away the hours off duty remains very much as it was in the sixteenth century, though it, too, is now periodically invaded by squadrons of brandy casks. A portion of the King's Balcony has also been preserved above a charming old window, and on the very bank of the river stand two stalwart old rounded gate-towers gazing at the tugs and brandy barges that go chugging up and down stream.

H. H. HINDMARSH.

THE HIGH HILLS

By BERNARD DARWIN

AMONG the many things that we learn when we are at school and almost instantly forget when we are grown up are the tables of the heights of mountains. This is not, so far as I know, a piece of knowledge of any very practical value; it does not help us, as do various much-vaunted systems, to sell more goods, increase our incomes, or impress our forceful personalities upon our superiors. Nevertheless, it is one both pleasing and romantic for its own sake, and I wish I had not forgotten those tables. There was doubtless a time when I knew the height of Everest and Popocatepetl, Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa, Ben Nevis and various other Bens, and, in particular, of the mountains I liked best, the modest ones of Wales. Only the other day I had a shock in this last respect, for, having always firmly believed that the order was Snowdon, Arran Mawdddy, Cader, I was informed that another mountain in Carnarvonshire was entitled to second place. Fortunately, I have forgotten its intrusive name, and so can return to my old faith.

There are, as far as I know, no such tables of the comparative heights of golfing mountains. If there were I should like to refer to them, because I think that a few days ago I saw the highest that I had ever met with. It is called very properly "The Himalayas," and strikes awe and terror on our sight as we play the sixth hole at St. Enodoc. I imagine that it is actually the highest I have seen, and, at any rate, it looks the highest, for two reasons. First, there is more or less of a plain running right to its foot, and in that respect it seems to me like Mount Olympus, which I once looked at every day for more than a year. Secondly, we do not attempt to hit over it from a tee, but from the flat, unhelpful turf, with an iron or even, on occasion, a wooden club. That fact does make it tower more awfully. Once I got over it; the second time, I hit a rather mild and fluffy but sufficiently high shot and thought I was over; but the ball hit the top of that inexorable, sandy face and began to trickle down; I felt I had lived through a lifetime before it finally got down to the bottom. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, and especially that we cannot shirk it or sneak round, I unhesitatingly give that mountain my first prize. We have also to hit over it at the very next hole, the seventh, but there it is, by comparison, child's play, for we are cocked up on a high tee and do not see the sandy depths beyond the hilltop.

As compared with these Cornish Himalayas the more ancient and famous ones at Prestwick cut a poor figure, even though they did once lose a great player an open championship. They are honest hills, but not tremendous ones. The Maiden at Sandwich could be tremendous in old days when we played over its highest peak; yet, unless I am mistaken, it was never equal to the St. Enodoc hill, and, moreover, we could tee our ball, as, indeed, we can before attacking almost all the celebrated hills. That is not true of one very famous range, the Alps at Prestwick, and that can still inspire terror when we are all square with two to play and our caddie is carefully pointing out to us the particular post over which we are to go. The Alps, however,

has not a sandy face, but only a grassy one; the sandy horrors lie beyond and out of sight, whereas these Himalayas at St. Enodoc put, as it were, all their goods upon the counter. No; I have gone over, in my head, Sandwich and Burnham and Hayling and other courses richly dowered; I have racked my brains for Matterhorns and Majubas and Spion Kops, and I can think of nothing so starkly splendid.

I am very glad to have seen that hill and all the rest of the course, because, for more years than I like to remember, St. Enodoc has been representing a serious gap in my education. There are others of which I am sadly conscious; Dornoch is one, and Islay is another; so is Machrihanish; so, I am ashamed to say, though I once wrote an account of it, is Portrush. There are, of course, other minor ones, but at any rate the number of the big gaps is now smaller by one. St. Enodoc is, as I was always told it was, one of the jolliest, most natural, most adventurous of courses, and do not let it be thought that it depends wholly on the size of its mountains, or that that particular sixth is the best of all its holes. On the contrary, if I had to choose the three holes that I personally liked the best, I should name three having no really mountainous quality. A mountainous course generally has one or two blind short holes, after the style of the Maiden or Hades; but St. Enodoc has four short holes in all, and at each one of them we can see exactly where we are going. When the new seventeenth is finished there will be a fifth—a fine long shot over a benty wilderness to a plateau, and there again we shall see what we ought to do, though we may not do it. I explain this lest I should do injustice; before my visit I had imagined blind short holes, and they were not there.

One of the great joys and at the same time one of the minor defects of this jolliest of seaside courses is provided by the "Church holes," the loop of six holes that encircle the old church. They contain one, the tenth, which is as fine a natural hole as ever I saw, full of character and picturesqueness. They also contain one which I do not like, and one which I think thoroughly unworthy, the thirteenth and fourteenth respectively. Both are on ground less sandy and attractive than that of all the rest, and the fourteenth has a green in what I take leave to call a silly little pot with sharply shelving sides. It is said to be entertaining to play off the side wall or the back wall and lie dead. If so, I am like Mr. Pickwick when he "rather envied the ease with which Mr. Peter Magnus's friends were entertained." The joke is one which must surely pall soon, and is not worthy of a splendid course.

The ladies are going to St. Enodoc for the English Close Championship next autumn, and it will be very interesting to see what they make of it. It is not, in figures, very long, measuring just under 6,100 yds., but it "plays long," since the turf is soft, and the wind can blow there with particular venom. The ladies will have plenty of those brassy shots which they play so much more accurately than men do, and some, I fancy, will have to play them over those frowning Himalayas. I should like to be there to see them at it.

THE DHAINAUT COLLECTION

AFTER the Farmer collection from New York comes the Dhainaut collection from Paris as fresh evidence of the importance of London as the world's art market. At Messrs. Sotheby's this month almost all the sales to be held before Christmas are from foreign collections. The private library of the late Mr. A. W. N. Mensing of Amsterdam comes up for sale on December 15th and the two following days, and this will be preceded, on December 8th and 9th, by the great collection of Napoleonic letters and manuscripts formed by M. Emile Browet. The collection of Mme Dhainaut, which is to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby on December 10th, includes French miniatures, Sèvres, ormolu and silver, as well as some



1.—SILVER TUREEN AND STAND (ONE OF A PAIR). PARIS 1775-76

good Oriental porcelain. Among the ormolu are several pairs of wall-lights of the Louis XVI period. In one pair the stem is formed as a female term, finely chased, the lower part of the body being chased with acanthus leafage and the arms forming foliate branches. In another pair, two cornucopia-branches are held by a demi-figure of a child. The pair of monumental tureens and stands (formerly in the Ephrussi collection) are brilliant examples of the French silversmith's art. The circular body is enriched with two rams' heads, forming handles, which support a festoon of oak leaves; the base, which is gadrooned, rests upon four short scroll feet. The cover is surmounted by a pineapple knob springing from acanthus leaves. The stand, enriched with acanthus leaf handles and a laurel wreath rim, rests upon four circular feet. They bear the mark of the famous silversmith Robert Joseph Auguste (1725-84), who was made goldsmith to the King in 1775 and succeeded Jacques Roethers two years later, living from 1777 until his death in the Galeries du Louvre (Fig. 1).

There are a number of fine clocks; and the series of gold snuff-boxes, decorated with enamel, inlays of hard stones, and miniature paintings, are very fine. Among the more notable boxes is one bearing the mark of Elie Brichard (1780-81), and having the top, sides and base painted in *gouache* with figure subjects after Moreau le Jeune, and the gold mounts chased with husks and festoons.

There is also a small but choice collection of Vincennes and Sèvres porcelain. The group of Sèvres with a turquoise glaze includes a set of four circular dishes, each painted in the centre with aquatic and other birds by Evans, who, in association with Aloncle, took part in the decoration of the two services with birds on a turquoise ground, which were given by Louis XV to Gustavus III of Sweden (1770-71). The turquoise ground and the heavily gilt wreath of husks are brilliant; the undersides of the dishes are inscribed with the names of the birds represented and the painter's mark (1768). In the group with apple green glaze there is an important plateau, painted by Dodin, with a group of Venus, Mercury and Cupid, with their trophies and attributes, in a pastoral landscape. The sides are gilt, with an arabesque diaper and festoon design by Guillaume Noel (1775). This plateau is by the painter of the Sèvres vases in the Royal collection, decorated with children playing blind man's buff and catching birds. The Chinese porcelain dates almost without exception from the K'ang Hsi period. One *tehuwa* bowl of Fukien *blanc-de-Chine* decorated in relief with flowering prunus branches is supported on a vigorous ormolu base, ornamented with scroll-work and *rocaille*; the neck rim is surrounded by an open-work mount, and the cover surmounted by a floral spray in ormolu, with small porcelain flowers.

PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS

Among the paintings and Old Master drawings from the Dhainaut and other collections which come up for sale at Messrs. Sotheby's on December 9th, the study of a halberdier (Fig. 2),

a fine fragment, originally occupied the extreme right of Tiepolo's painting "The Finding of Moses" in the National Gallery of Scotland, and both paintings met again at the Exhibition of Italian Art at Burlington House in 1930. Besides this finished fragment, there are a number of Tiepolo's brilliant sketches in pen and sepia for portions of his main output, with decorations for ceilings and walls. Two of these mythological compositions, Zephyrus and Flora, and the genii of Victory and Fame, were shown at the exhibition of eighteenth century Venetian painting at the Burlington Fine Arts Club.

There is a small picture by Lancret, signed and dated 1721, a composition of four figures, a pierrot and three women, one of the many scenes with Italian Comedy figures which he painted in imitation of Watteau. There is also a vigorously drawn rustic scene, "Enfant conduisant une vache," by Fragonard, which comes from the Roy de Serneville collection (1784). Also by Fragonard is a fresh and charming red chalk drawing of a young girl seated (dated 1785), formerly in the Goncourt collection, and engraved by Jules de Goncourt as an illustration for the first edition of his *Fragonard* (1865). The four pictures by Greuze have descended in direct inheritance from Lepeletier de Saint-Fargeau (1760-93), the revolutionary and President of the Constituent Assembly. The earliest (dated 1755), which is a three-quarter-length portrait of an actor holding a bottle and wine-glass, belongs to his obscure early period. The portraits of a child and of a young girl belong to the group of "fancy" heads of young girls with which his name is associated. There are also specimens of the French eighteenth century pastellists, Quentin de la Tour and Perroneau, who gave a new significance to the art in the mid-eighteenth century. The pastel of Mme de la Pouplinière has a colour scheme of blues and pinks, and La Tour has suggested his sitter's musical tastes. Blue again dominates the half-length pastel of a smiling lady holding a scent-bottle, "La femme en bleu," by Jean-Baptiste Perroneau. Also by Perroneau is a sensitive and delicate portrait of a young girl, Pauline de Latran, signed and dated 1772. There are two attractive works by Hubert Robert, one an architectural subject seen through a ruined arch. Besides these pictures of the French school there is a portrait by Goya of Gasparini, "Tapissier du Roi d'Espagne," holding a sheet of studies of ornamental designs, which has been frequently exhibited and published. Examples of the Dutch school included in this sale are a wooded landscape by Hobbema, with a pool on the left and on the right a road with figures passing under trees, which was probably painted about 1660.

A collection of French and English engravings in colour comes up for sale at Messrs. Sotheby's on December 14th and the following day. Among the French engravings there are rare specimens, such as "Marie Antoinette," by Janinet after Gautier-Fagoty, a fine impression, possessing the separate gold border. J. DE SERRE.



2.—A HALBERDIER, BY G. B. TIEPOLO

VICISSITUDES of the ROYAL ARMOURY at MADRID

By JAMES G. MANN



1.—CHARLES V AT THE BATTLE OF MÜHLBERG BY TITIAN



2.—THE "CORNUCOPIA" ARMOUR OF CHARLES V

THE Royal Armoury at Madrid is one of the sights of Spain. Thousands who have never visited the Wallace Collection or the Tower of London have been induced by their Baedekers to pass down its glittering ranks of kings. During the tragic events of the last few days there has been grave anxiety for its safety. It is contained in an outbuilding of the Royal Palace which overlooks the park, known as the Casa del Campo, in which some of the fiercest fighting has occurred. Its position must have made it a point of vantage to the besieged and exposed its white walls to the gunfire of the attackers. One can only hope that means have been found to remove its contents to a place of greater safety.

This is not by any means the first time, since Philip II installed it here in 1560, that it has been in immediate danger. In the War of Independence on December 1st, 1808, it was invaded by the populace in search of arms to resist the French, when they helped themselves to more than 300 swords and many other weapons, but left the armour. These were



3.—BREASTPLATE ATTRIBUTED TO LUCIO PICCININO OF MILAN (Victoria and Albert Museum, Currie bequest). Described as having belonged to Philip II, it closely resembles the armour of the Infante Philip, later Philip III, in the Royal Armoury. It was probably in Christie's Spanish sale of 1839, having come from the Royal Armoury.

never recovered, and their raid accounts for the weakness of the Armoury to-day in arms of offence, and possibly for the fact that there are now more fine Toledo cup-hilt rapiers outside Spain than in it.

Joseph Bonaparte, "el rey Pepe," thoughtlessly stacked its priceless contents in the attics in 1811 when he required the gallery for a ball. In 1839 a large number of pieces from the Armoury, many of the finest quality, appeared without explanation at Christie's, and are now distributed among the museums and collections of Europe and America. The sale was described as "a very important Assemblage of Ancient Armour and Arms recently received from Spain" and took place on January 23rd and 24th, realising prices which are to-day quite grotesque. The highest figure was £96 12s. for a magnificent enriched armour now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, which in 1888 at the same auction-rooms fetched £1,050, and if sold to-day would realise several times this sum.

Although not described as from the Royal Armoury, there could be no doubt of their provenance, for many of the pieces were component parts of suits which have remained in the Royal Armoury, or can be identified in the great illustrated catalogue known as the *Inventario Iluminado* that

Charles made of his armour. The Tower of London took advantage of the occasion to purchase four lots which can be seen there to-day. Sir Richard Wallace later acquired a chin-piece, embossed and gilt, with the arms of Castile supported by two griffin claws (Lot 76 in the 1839 sale), which he purchased at the Fountaine sale in 1888 and generously restored to the Madrid Armoury.

More recently the authorities of the Musée de l'Armée at Paris gave back the chanfron, elbow cops and other parts of a fine armour of Philip II. When last seen by the writer, these pieces were exhibited near the rest of the suit, gratefully distinguished by small tricolour flags. Paris retains, however, François I's enamelled sword in red and white, captured at Pavia in 1525 and later brought back to France by Napoleon I.

An embossed breastplate (Fig. 3) decorated in the style of Lucio Piccinino of Milan in the Victoria and Albert Museum was very probably part of the 1839 haul, and a vambrace *en suite* with it is now in the writer's possession. Other pieces, including a casque, part of a gift from the Duke of Mantua to Charles V, are in private collections in England. A sale at Oxenham's rooms in 1841 contained further pieces described as from "the arsenal at Segovia," which had at one time housed the Royal Armoury, and among these was a fine Renaissance casque now in the Wallace Collection (Fig. 4). This helmet can be traced back to the Oplotheca Exhibition of 1817, and if the provenance is correct it must have left Spain some years before the others.

Not long after the Christie sale Queen Isabella II had the collection reorganised, and a catalogue was published by Marchesi in 1849 which has the distinction of being the first catalogue of a national collection to give reproductions of the armourers' marks.

King Alfonso XII entrusted the work of further reorganisation to a great authority on armour, Count Valencia de Don Juan (by descent a Yorkshireman of the name of Crooke). But a further disaster overtook the Armoury when a fire broke out on the night of July 9th, 1884, destroying sixty-two flags, twenty leather shields



4.—CASQUE, etched and gilt, described as coming from the Arsenal of Segovia, now in the Wallace Collection

and all the wooden stands prepared for the armour. The task, however, was continued, and the Count's excellent catalogue, issued in 1898, has remained a standard work.

It is surprising that, after all these vicissitudes, the Armoury should be so immensely rich as it is. In scope it covers little more than a century and a half, but comprised in that is the long series of superb armours made for Charles V—more suits than exist for any other individual.

For him and for his successor Philip II the armourers of Augsburg and Milan gave of their best. No common smiths were these, but great artists who were ennobled for their work. The Colmans and Negrolì, Piccinino and Peffenhauser were giants in their day. That Charles dearly loved his armour is shown by the fact that when he abdicated he took seven of his suits to keep him company in his retirement in the monastery of Yuste. In the Royal Armoury (it is difficult to use its recent appellation of "National Armoury" in the face of its origin and *raison d'être*) can be seen the armour in which Titian painted them in his pictures in the Prado, Charles on horseback at the battle of Mühlberg, (Fig. 1) or the melancholy standing figure of Philip.

Here, too, are the little armours of the *infantes*, richly embossed and gilt, and early relics like the sword of St. Ferdinand (died 1252) and his spurs, a precious piece of his cloak, and the golden crowns of the Visigothic kings. The discovery by a peasant and his wife of the Treasury of Guarrazar, washed from its hiding place by the roadside in 1858, is one of the most romantic stories of treasure trove.

Apart from these relics the earliest armours are those of Philip the Fair, Maximilian of Austria's son, and a number of composite figures in Spanish war-hats and brigandines which are a comparatively recent addition to the Armoury. These last were probably made at Calatayud in Aragon, whereas the armour of the kings and princes was for the most part forged by Milanese and German smiths, who adapted their style to Spanish tastes. An amusing rarity is an armour for one of Charles V's hounds.

At the far end of the gallery is pitched the great scarlet tent captured by Charles V on his expedition to Tunis. Now, by the irony of fate Moorish soldiers with rifle and grenade are advancing across the débris of the Spanish capital to the support of the Catholic faith.

The storm of war again engulfs the armoured figures of the great commanders of the past; of Charles V, called the best captain of light horse of his day, of Antonio de Leyva and Emmanuel of Savoy. Here are the swords of Ferdinand the Catholic, of the Gran Capitan, and the conquistador Fernando Cortez. They tell of a time when men put on their finest plumage to fight, when armies marched with drums and waving banners. If the Chevalier Bayard took prisoner a gunner he promptly executed him, for he held that the wretch had imported new horrors into war, bringing low alike the gentleman and the archer. But his isolated action was unable to stay the march of progress towards our modern methods of destruction, with machines raining death from the skies, in which neither age nor sex, nor the artistic treasures of a millennium, are spared.



5.—SET OF JOUSTING ARMOUR, richly etched and gilt, formerly in the Royal Armoury at Madrid and now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York

CORRESPONDENCE

WASTED LAND

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The root of this matter—the impoverished, wasted root—is the eternal question of supply and demand. Misunderstanding, contumely, generations of bad times, have broken the heart of farming. And farming is the heart of England. When Macaulay's New Zealander stands on the site of Westminster, there will still be tillers of the soil. To-day, political economy and science proffer help; but without the gift of Confidence the farmer will not help himself. Confidence and stability; not inflation: Heaven forbid that another war should bring inflated prices again! Famine prices that were begrudged to us, although earned by the back-breaking labour of girls and old men while their lads died in Flanders. How long did the nation remember the farmers' help? Within a very few years farming was back in the Slough of Despond. Now the subject is reopened; an increased supply of native food is held to be desirable. Shall it be obtained by private enterprise, based upon confidence, or by national tax-paid organisation? Can political economy build a permanent bridge, maintain a just and permanent agreement between the interests of the country producers of food and a devouring, overwhelming town electorate?

That the land is capable of producing more food is a commonplace. But who will guarantee the farmer a reasonable and permanent return?

I ask forgiveness if I bring forward my own farm's experience as an illustration. Independently I seem to have followed much the same methods as Professor Stapledon. We both believe in lime. I have relied less on seeds and expensive manures, and more on the kind of livestock: quality, quantity, and management, good judgment, and good shepherding. My farm is 1,900 acres, half of it above the 1,000ft. contour, running up to 2,500ft. high crags. There is 25 acres of mowing grass. For the last three seasons this farm has reared over 1,000 Herdwick lambs and thirty Galloway and cross-bred stirks. It carries a summer population of 2,600 sheep and seventy cattle—an almost incredible number to those who base their judgment on what they usually see in hilly country. I am now stocking another farm with surplus sheep. Nevertheless, I have had 800 sheep to sell this autumn, and I have felt that I am rather swamping the local fairs.

Farmers could produce many more sheep and cattle than they do at present; but is there any assurance that an increased production would not produce a glut and another ruinous slump?—H. B. HEELIS.

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Since the building of Adelaide House the grand steeple of St. Magnus the Martyr has been so closely hemmed in that from most points of view all but the top stage is entirely invisible. You may, therefore, be interested in this photograph, which shows a new view of the steeple, temporarily obtainable, now that the buildings at Fresh Wharf to the south of the church have been demolished. For a century and a half St. Magnus stood sentinel at the northern head of Old London Bridge, and, owing to the prominence of its position, Wren gave the church one of the finest of all his steeples. It is a great misfortune that the laying out of the new bridge some yards farther west should have had the effect of leaving St. Magnus "out of the picture."—LONDONER.

A PHœNICIAN GALLEY TO-DAY

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The accompanying photograph shows one of the Portuguese fishing boats of Caparica, on the Tagus estuary. It will be seen that they are direct descendants of Phœnician galleys, and do not differ to-day in any important feature of their construction from the ships in which Hiram's people carried material for Solomon's Temple, or those that brought Phœnician



ONE OF THE FISHING BOATS OF THE TAGUS ESTUARY

traders to Cornwall. Their owners still describe them as "barcos fenícios."

In spite of their slender lines, these galleys are large and stoutly built, venturing far out beyond the estuary into the Atlantic swells. They can carry over thirty men, and are rowed by six long and two or four shorter sweeps, at least three men handling each of the long sweeps. Steering is done by an oar over the stern, and the sharp upward curve of bow and stern makes them astonishingly easy to beach in surf.—J. AXTENS.

"ABUSES OF THE HOUSING ACT"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The attention of my Council has been drawn to a letter with illustrations from Mr. A. J. Knight and to your leading article commenting on it, published in your issue of November 7th, 1936.

As the letter upon which your leading article was based is full of inaccuracies, my

Council ask that you will be good enough to insert this reply.

In regard to the cottages at Easton Royal and Collingbourne Ducis, the owner did not at any time prepare and present to my Council a detailed scheme with specification for the thorough renovation and repair of these dwellings. I think it may be fairly inferred that the then owner, who is a member of the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and

Land Agents, considered that a scheme for repair was not practical, and this is borne out by the fact that the new owner of a pair of these cottages is finding demolition an absolute necessity, but will use as much of the old material as possible in the erection of a thatched dwelling on the same site.

The owner of the four cottages in question certainly had the external walls coloured and the woodwork stained. This was done before the Ministry of Health Inquiry, but no concrete scheme for internal repairs was presented to my Council or to the Inspector at the Inquiry, who is invariably a qualified architect and not a medical officer as stated in your leading article.

The "galvanised iron cottage," which was said by your correspondent to have been preserved by my Council, was in fact demolished five months ago under a demolition order.

As regards the smithy at Easton Royal, in respect of which the owner appealed to the county court against a demolition order, before the appeal was heard the owner renovated this dwelling to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, and my Council, having achieved their object, were only too pleased to withdraw from the action.

I may say that where an owner of a dwelling scheduled for demolition presents to my Council a scheme for repair which meets the approval of the Medical Officer of Health, my Council has in the past accepted the scheme and given the owner a reasonable time to carry out the proposed works.

It may be observed that the ratepayers have to find a sum of £3 15s. per annum for forty years in respect of every new house erected to accommodate persons displaced under clearance or demolition orders, so that by accepting repair schemes the Council not only preserves the amenities of the district but also reduces expenditure from the rates, so that, naturally, demolition is only resorted to where there is no other course.

As you, Sir, are probably aware, the charming exterior of many an old cottage conceals a dark, damp, unsafe, and insanitary interior, and I am to assure you that Mr. Knight's letter will not deter my Council from securing the demolition of such dwellings where the owner neglects or refuses to prepare a scheme for renovation and repair which, if carried out, will, in the opinion of the Council, render the dwelling fit for human habitation.—WM. SLATER, Clerk to the Pewsey Rural District Council.

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Lord Hylton's letter in COUNTRY LIFE of November 14th under the above heading raises once more in my mind a forlorn hope that something may be done to save the many thousand lovely cottages in rural districts from being swept away wholesale.

I am a rural district councillor and have done all in my power to hinder the demolition orders so often passed, but only last week an offer came from someone willing to restore completely and re-condition some condemned cottages at his own expense and asking that the demolition order should be rescinded in order to save the cottages, which were an ornament to the village; but the council replied that this was an impossibility, as the Housing Act did not admit of any change, whatever circumstances arose, once the demolition order had been finally confirmed.

There certainly must be something radically wrong with the Housing Act!—J. L. F. B.



AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF THE STEEPLE OF ST. MAGNUS



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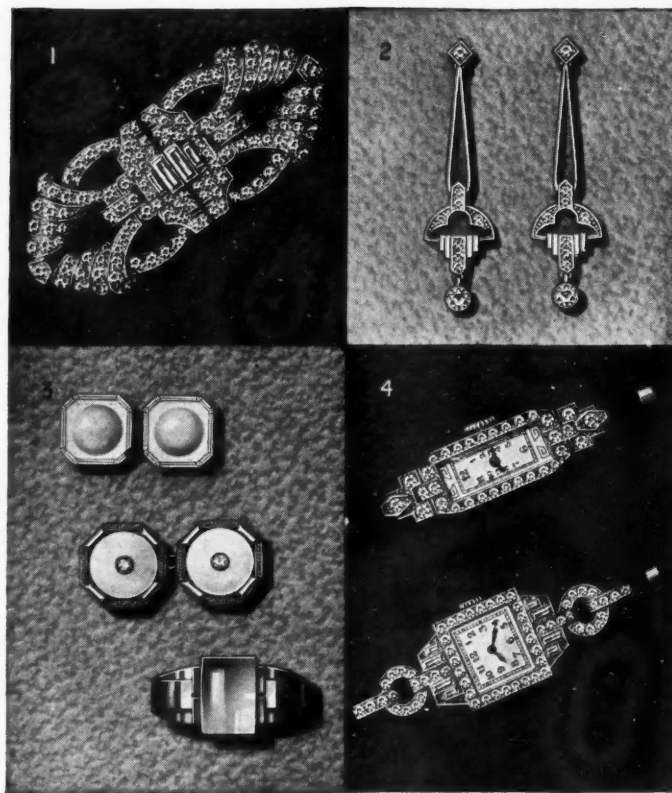
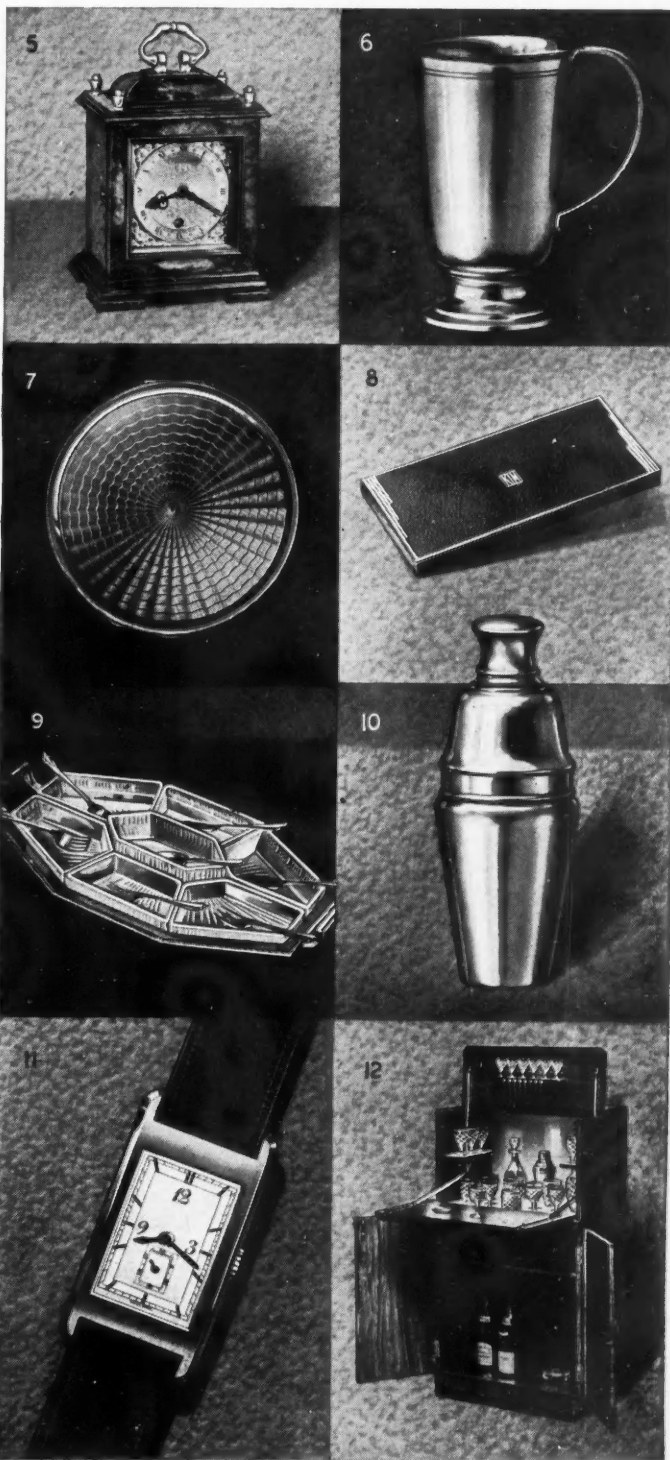
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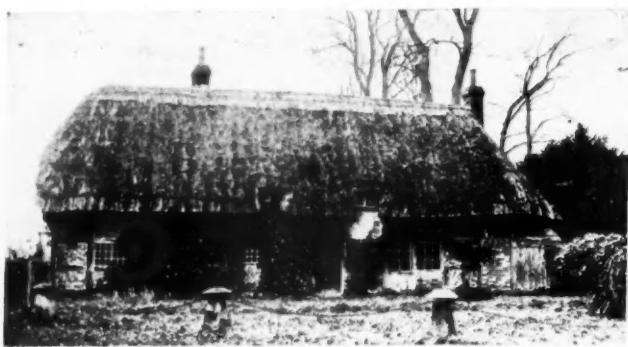
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BEFORE.—RIPE FOR DESTRUCTION



AFTER.—RE-BORN AND RADIANT

"ABUSES OF THE HOUSING ACT"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—The letter from Mr. A. J. Knight in your issue of November 7th is bound to be of great interest to landowners. It is indeed monstrous that proposals to reconstruct cottages, whose beauty can be maintained while very adequately reconditioning them, should be dependent upon the whim of a Ministry of Health inspector who, as your correspondent puts it, is "arbitrator and prosecuting counsel as well."

The enclosed photographs of a cottage in Hampshire, before and after reconstruction, may be of interest in this connection. In its first state the cottage was undoubtedly ripe for condemnation. Plans for reconstruction, prepared with the help of a sympathetic builder, were, however, passed by the County Council, and were put in hand under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts, 1926 and 1931, with the result that is shown in the second photograph. The old single cottage, which was practically windowless except on the side from which the photograph is taken, was converted into two cottages, the window space more than



ENJOYING LIFE AT THIRTY-FIVE

doubled (the second photograph will show the cross light where windows were opened at the back), and the two cottages as reconditioned were made to meet all the requirements of the authorities, and the comfort and health of their very grateful inhabitants.—CECIL DAWNAY.

A WHITE PLOVER

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I was told some time ago of the existence of a white plover that frequented a field about a day's journey by road from my home. Amid the jeers of my relations, I set off to find "this needle in a haystack"! I followed the directions given to me, and nobody was more surprised than I when, after walking along several specified hedgerows, I suddenly saw it among a flock of ordinary plovers, a few golden plover, and one or two seagulls. I was standing gazing at it when a voice behind me said: "Have you seen it?" I said: "Yes, and I have come all the way from Windermere to do so." This did not surprise the owner of the voice in the least, and he then told me that "It" had been about there for five years, winter and summer, and that two years ago it had changed its field from one about a quarter of a mile away. After he had

gone, I remained to watch it, and gradually raised my head and looked over the hedge, wondering how I could approach near enough to obtain a photograph sufficiently large to convince my doubting relatives. My problem was soon solved, for some thirty cows grazing in the white plover's field were seized with curiosity and came to investigate my evidently queer-looking head. Here was my chance, and I crawled through the hedge under cover of a bulky black and white spotted creature which eyed me with suspicion. As they retreated I advanced behind a gaunt-looking cow, nearer and nearer to the unsuspecting white plover. Suddenly the cow stepped aside and I got a good view of the bird. Although I was not near enough to obtain a detailed photograph, I think it is recognisable as a white plover and not a seagull. It flew up as soon as it saw me, but I was close enough to note that its head was sandy-coloured, with a darker circle round the eyes and a dark bib and crest. In flight a black band showed on the wings just above the flight feathers, leaving the ends of the wings white. There was also a small round black patch on the centre of the tail. The bird was pale reddish brown underneath when it tipped up in true plover fashion to dig its beak into the soil: it was this characteristic attitude which attracted my attention to it and made it conspicuous among the seagulls which were feeding there with the plovers. When at rest or feeding on the land with folded wings it looked to be pure white with the exception of its head.—C. M. CLARK.

THE OLD HARNESS PONY

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Having seen the photograph of the old black pony in COUNTRY LIFE, October 31st, I thought perhaps this snap of my old harness pony Derby might be of interest.

He is thirty-five and a half years old. I have had him twenty-nine and a half years. In his young days he was a very smart pony and took several first prizes at the local shows. He is still able to enjoy life, and is very active; sometimes he will even trot round his field quite in his old style.—M. W. H.

DAMAGE BY LAKELAND DEER

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Damage by wandering red deer in Lakeland is reported from Haweswater to Furness. On one estate in the latter, a tenant has given up a large farm because many raiders played havoc with turnip, potato and corn crops. The loss was serious. Graythwaite

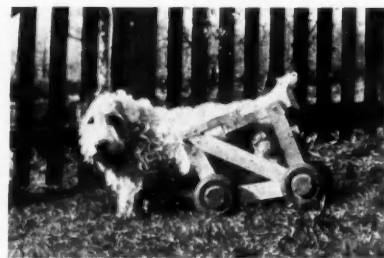
Hall estate, near Lakeside, is being compelled to place a ten foot high deer fence round young conifers, and the Forestry Commission's new activities on Hawkshead Moor will need a similar expensive fence to protect young trees.

This year the independent deer have increased considerably and are now found in townships up to the high crags. All summer a red deer has taken quarters in a wooded beck-course near Blelham Tarn, a place hitherto only occupied during frost and snow in winter. This animal has taken heavy toll of growing crops, and farmers in the area are requesting that stern measures be adopted before bad damage is done. They wish the deer to be forced back into deep woods where moss food is plentiful, and to reduce the damage by raids on turnip and other field crops.—W. T. PALMER.

"LAME DOGS OVER STILES"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter under the above heading which appeared in your



JOE AND HIS MOTOR CAR

paper on October 3rd. I enclose a photograph of our Sealyham terrier Joe, which may interest your correspondent and your other readers. He was very suddenly stricken with paralysis almost exactly six years ago, when he was five years old. In order to help me in exercising him, my husband designed this little "motor car," and made it with the help of a local carpenter. The interesting thing is that Joe loved it, and used it from the first moment we put him into it. *Pathé Gazette* made a short film of him rabbling, etc., in it, which was exhibited under the title "Curious carriers." I am glad to say that, by dint of massage-electrical treatment, Joe improved so much that he now only uses his "motor car" to show off to visitors. He became very clever with it before he gave up using it, and learned to steer it round drawing-room furniture, etc. It always made me laugh, too, when I found it parked outside the front door while Joe had crawled out and gone inside.

I am told the disease is akin to infantile paralysis in human beings, and that there is a new formula by a German chemist which has very good effect in some cases.—D. EVANS.



THE WHITE PLOVER ARRIVES

This England . . .



A Landscape near Broadway, Worcestershire

"NEW-FANGLED things," to make living easier, penetrate but slowly to the life of our lovely countryside. Yet does it breed its centenarians. Still is it held that threescore years and ten is not, properly speaking, *old*. Their rules of health are simple and few, sprung of wise habit rather than new-won knowledge. Exercise in the open, a regular rhythm of toil and rest. Breathing deep and drinking deep . . . of good ale. Good ale, in true proportion to his way of life, is indeed a fount of health, not dissimilar to man's daily bread. And of ales, none more subtly nourishing than his Worthington.



A SHREW'S TEMPER

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE"
SIR,—For such a small creature, the amount of irritability and combativeness displayed by the shrew is amusing. They can often be heard, and seen as well, if one has the patience to sit quietly on some grassy bank and watch, for they make passages among the tangled grass along the foot of hedges, and when two of them meet in one of these narrow alleys there is almost certain to be a fight of great ferocity, during which the combatants emit piercing squeaks. As well as fighting among themselves, however, I was surprised recently to find that they are quite ready to vent their ill-temper upon a human being. While walking on a road near Aberfoyle, I came upon one of these little creatures about half way across. To my great surprise, instead of showing fear and hurrying to get out of my way as fast as possible, the tiny animal turned towards me and, raising its head, gave vent to a series of shrill squeaks. As it did so its long snout quivered with the vehemence of its rage. While this quite unnecessary display of temper



UP GOES THE DONKEY

was highly comical, it seemed to me to demonstrate the suitability of the name of shrew for the irritable little beast.—C.

THE JUMPING DONKEY

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."
SIR,—I take the liberty of sending you this photograph, as it is, perhaps, unique.

The little ass—a two year old—was born just as her poor mother was being shipped from Ireland for Ostend, where, alas! they are driven almost to death, giving people rides on the sands.

The mother was not allowed to remain behind, or the foal to go with her; but it found a kind home where it ran loose in stables. It got little milk, but took more than its share of mash and food from all the horses, and a cup of tea in the harness room. It played in a small paddock with a pony who jumped beautifully, and rapidly learned to do the same. I believe it can take an Irish bank better than many horses, and, as you can see, its style over the bar leaves nothing to be desired.—JANET T. CUNNINGHAM.

FACTS AND FIGURES OF THE RACING SEASON

ODD FEATURES OF ITS LAST WEEK

THE fates were playing strange tricks with the end of the season of racing on the flat last week. The third day of the Warwick meeting had to be abandoned. It was only just possible to race on the first day at Manchester, and the second day's racing had to be abandoned. On Saturday morning there hardly seemed a hope that it would be possible to race, and decide the last important event of the year, the Manchester November Handicap. Then suddenly the fog was partially dispersed by a rising breeze, and the race was run for after all. There was a strange perversity about this race. It was won by the four year old Newtown Ford, owned by Mr. Adam Boazman, a Scotch sheep farmer, who beat Mr. Charles Gordon's Sea Bequest by a neck. Now if things had taken a normal course Newtown Ford would never have run for this race, and Sea Bequest would have been an easy winner. After Newtown Ford had beaten Avondale in the Rufford Abbey Handicap at Doncaster, he became an immensely well fancied horse for the Cesarewitch, and there were the highest hopes that the greatest long-distance handicap of the season would go to Matthew Peacock's Middleham stable. A few days before that race Newtown Ford developed a mild heel-bug and could not run. Then the hope of the stable was centred on winning the Derby Cup with the same horse, but fog intervened and that race could not be run for. Fortunately for his owner and trainer, he had been left in the Manchester race, which he has duly won. It is not often that the luck, after appearing to dog a horse in two races, seems to have suddenly changed in his favour. He also could be called a lucky winner at Manchester, for the jockey on Sea Bequest, E. Smith, was baulked in the straight and had to pull his mount to the outside. He was catching Newtown Ford fast, but the northern horse had secured such a substantial advantage that he was just able to retain it, and credit his owner with the stake. Mr. Boazman has had amazing luck in this race, for three years ago he won it with Jean's Dream, who appeared to have been well beaten by Free Fare when the latter swerved across the course and virtually presented the contest to the other. This was only the third race which Sea Bequest had taken part in this season. Greatly fancied for the Lincolnshire Handicap, he was nearly brought on his knees in the course of the race. Then he ran unplaced in the Jubilee Handicap at Kempton Park, and after that his trainer, Jack Jarvis, was not able to produce him again until last week, when the going was in his favour. Saturday, indeed, was a very unlucky day for Jarvis, as two other horses trained by him, as well as Sea Bequest, finished second—Boston West to Yorkshireman in the Farewell Handicap, and Quorn II to Pegomas in the Final Plate.

Pegomas is the horse that, after winning a sequence of races in the north, started favourite for the Cambridgeshire, in which he ran badly. In that Cambridgeshire Commander III had been interfered with at the post and lost a good deal of ground. His turn came not long afterwards, when he easily won the Grosvenor Cup at Liverpool. Commander III was made favourite for this Final Plate last week, and did not finish in the first three; while Pegomas was an easy winner from Quorn II. This latter is a four year old colt by the Royal Hunt Cup and Champion Stakes winner, Asterus, who has been bought by Mr. Gordon Smith, the owner of Fearless Fox, the colt that finished second to Boswell in the St. Leger.

Royal Crusade, in this race, was Gordon Richards's thousandth ride of the season, and this, I believe, constitutes a record in itself, no other jockey ever having had before so many mounts in a single season. The leading jockey has failed this year to ride more than 200 winners, his total being 177. He has been second on 159 occasions, third on 109 occasions, and 555 times unplaced. The

amount of energy expended in doing all this between March 23rd and November 28th sounds incredible, and in addition there are the enormous number of home gallops and trials in which he has taken part. It is a north country jockey, William Nevett, who is this year second in the winning list. He has to his credit 108 winners, 81 seconds, and 70 thirds, while he has been unplaced on 307 occasions. This is a creditable record, seeing that he has had in all 566 rides, or only a little more than half of the total that has fallen to the share of Richards. J. Sirett is the only other jockey who has ridden more than a hundred winners. His total is 104 out of 736 mounts, so that his average is nothing like so good as Nevett's.

The statistics of the season are a little humdrum, and there are no unusual figures credited to either owner, trainer, or jockey. Lord Astor, as could have been seen a long time ago, is the principal winning owner, and yet he has had many disappointments in the course of the year. The Derby and Oaks might have come his way as well as the Two Thousand Guineas. Lord Derby has had a good deal of bad luck with two colts and a filly that began the season with such brilliant prospects—Bobsleigh, Plassy, and Tideway. All disappeared from the scene when the season had barely run half its course. The Aga Khan won the Derby, but his total of winnings in the year is less than £30,000, which is an unusually small sum for him. Sir Abe Bailey can be called the luckiest owner of the season, having won, among many other races, the Oaks and the Cambridgeshire, with two three year olds that cost him a relatively small sum of money as yearlings. Lawson is again the leading trainer, having won for his various patrons fifty races to the value of £61,431. Next to him on the list comes Captain Boyd-Rochford, whose horses have won forty-two races worth £54,262. This is a splendid total, but with a little luck it could have been so much better. Omaha, from his stable, was only beaten a short head in the Ascot Gold Cup, worth to the winner £6,700; and the same colt lost the Princess of Wales's Stakes at Newmarket, worth £2,730, by a neck. Then Precipitation, whom he trains for Lady Zia Wernher, was disqualified after finishing first in the Royal Standard Stakes at Manchester, worth £2,630. With just the slightest turn of luck in his favour, he and not Lawson would have been at the top of the list of winning trainers. In point of number of races won, M. Peacock is easily first, as his father was so often before him. From the Middleham stable have come forty-six horses to win seventy-four races, but they have mostly been modest events in the north, and their aggregate value is £24,898. This is a surprisingly good total, considering that the stable seldom has a horse up to class rank. Frank Hartigan has won fifty-nine races with thirty-eight horses, and, with a total of £14,451 credited to him, is a little above Fred Darling. Only £14,086 has come this year to the Beckhampton stable, which has produced twenty-three winners of thirty-two races. It has not been a good season for Beckhampton, but then, the best of trainers cannot win races when they have not the best of horses. In point of fact, with the limited resources that have been at his command in the last few years, Darling has done exceptionally well. Frank Butters, apart from his Derby winner, Mahmoud, has not had so many good winners as in other years, and is only fourth on the winning list. He is immediately preceded by Colledge Leader, whose best winner of the season has been Quashed, and who has also had a classic success with Tideway, in the One Thousand Guineas, to his credit. Few trainers maintain a better average over a series of years than Jack Jarvis, who has won for his owners a little over £30,000. Lord Rosebery has been the most successful of his patrons, and he is sixth on the list of winning owners, with twelve races worth £12,397 to his credit.

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THE ESTATE MARKET

"THE DICKER" RACECOURSE



DENHAM COURT TO BE LET

DENHAM COURT is to be let, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, by order of the Middlesex County Council, who acquired the estate a year ago. The house (illustrated to-day) dates from the seventeenth century and has 100 acres of grounds, woodland and pasture, intersected by the Misbourne and Colne.

TIDEBROOK PLACE: £8,000 SALE
TIDEBROOK PLACE, seven miles from Tunbridge Wells, was sold at Hanover Square, under the hammer of Mr. A. J. Baker (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley). The spacious auction hall was filled with would-be buyers of the various properties, and there was keen bidding for many of the lots. The principal house and 112 acres of Tidebrook Place realised £8,000; Lakestreet Farm made £2,075, and some of the smaller lots changed hands. Wadhurst Castle was withdrawn at £15,000. The purchase money of Tidebrook Place will swell the sum that will pass to King Edward's Hospital Fund, under the will of the late owner, Mr. Percy Johnson.

"The Dicker," Sussex, is for sale by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, on instructions from the present owner, Mr. Jefferson Davis Cohn. The estate, in the Cuckmere Valley, ten miles from Seaford, was the home of the late Mr. Horatio Bottomley, and there many of his racehorses were trained. The 145 acres include the principal residence, the training and breeding establishment, with a one and a half mile racecourse, dairy farm, and twenty cottages. The residence has 21 acres of beautiful grounds and an ornamental lake.

WILTSHIRE LAND

THE EARL OF SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE has, through Messrs. Hampton and Sons, sold Garsdon, near Malmesbury to a client of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. Garsdon comprises the south-eastern portions of Lord Suffolk's Charlton Park estate, and the transaction involves 1,110 acres including seven farms and many cottages, the whole let at a gross rental of £1,621. Garsdon Manor at one time belonged to Sir Lawrence Washington, and the old manor house, the house on Garsdon Manor Farm, was occupied by the lord of the manor. Sir Lawrence and members of his family were buried in Garsdon Church. The Northamptonshire branch of this family gave George Washington to the world. In 1922 a mural tablet in Garsdon Church, commemorating the burial place of Sir Lawrence Washington, was restored by the Bishop of New York and other Americans. Garsdon has been purchased as an investment.

CROWHURST PLACE

LADY PALMER wishes to let Crowhurst Place, Lingfield, the exquisite fifteenth century half-timbered house. It has panelled reception-rooms, a magnificent great hall, massive oak doors and original floors, and open stone Tudor fireplaces. In the gardens are an ancient moat and an Elizabethan barn, in all about 8 acres. Messrs. Collins and Collins are the agents, and the proposed tenancy would carry with it 68 acres. The property was described and illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE, July 5th, 12th and 19th,

1919. Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, had the place some years ago, before the late Sir Frederick Palmer took it. Sir Martin (now Lord) Conway's account of Crowhurst in the pages above cited of COUNTRY LIFE forms a fascinating story of a wonderful survival of early domestic architecture.

MAYFAIR AND KENSINGTON

THE mansion, No. 6, Chesterfield Gardens, for many years the freehold residence of the Duke and Duchess of Grafton, has been sold. Messrs. Daniel Smith, Oakley and Garrard acted on behalf of the vendors, Messrs. George Trollope and Sons representing the purchaser. The buyer has, through Messrs. Maple and Co., Limited, sold the house, and the firm can negotiate a lease with anyone wanting the house for business or any other purpose. So Mayfair changes. No. 48, Mount Street has been sold by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons.

Nos. 3 to 8, Porchester Gate, Bayswater, overlooking Hyde Park, about half an acre, have been sold to clients of Messrs. Wootton and Son.

No. 80, Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, has been sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to a client of Messrs. Eiloart, Son and Inman, for business purposes.

Messrs. Collins and Collins have sold No. 33, Chesham Place, Belgrave Square.

The Duke of Marlborough has bought Sir Malcolm Perks's mansion, No. 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, a Crown leasehold, the vendor's agents being Messrs. Wm. Willett, Limited, who have also sold the lease of Miss Gracie Fields's house in Mallord Street, Chelsea. The firm's Hampstead office is selling the freehold "studio" residence, No. 11, Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood, on December 10th.

WATERSTON MANOR: "WEATHERBURY FARM"

ONCE again, after a long interval, one of the prized spots in Wessex has changed hands. Thomas Hardy, in *Far from the Madding Crowd*, wrote of "Weatherbury Farm" as the home of Bathsheba Everdene. Mr. Herman Lea, in *Thomas Hardy's Wessex*, says that "the model which served our author may be found in Waterston House." A fire destroyed the old woodwork of the house, and the house has undergone other changes, but, Mr. Lea adds: "To Oak it showed itself as 'a hoary building of the Jacobean stage of Classic Renaissance'; and we still find the 'fluted pilasters' that graced its front, together with the 'soft brown mosses, like faded velvet' patched on its roof." The house, styled "Waterston" in the quotation, is Waterston Manor. It has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. Hy. Duke and Son to a client of Messrs. Osborn and Mercer. When Waterston was restored, the work was entrusted to Mr. Morley Horder, who changed the old farmhouse into a residence more worthy of its early days. Hutchins's *History of Dorset* quoted Coker's allusions, published in 1732, to Waterston, and says its date was 1586. Coker, who had written his book in or about the year 1622, a long while before its publication, called the manor "Walterston," and mentions early owners, among them "Thomas (after Viscount) Bindon" who "builded an house there nowe belonging

to Sir John Strangways." The last-named owner's family held Waterston until 1909, when Lord Ilchester sold it to Major G. V. Carter, and on that occasion, as in the present sale, Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. were the vendor's agents.

A DEVON BORDER ESTATE

WELLINGTON is six miles and Taunton fourteen miles from Stawley. Most of the estate, including one of the smaller country residences known as Bennetts, and 453 acres in all, is for sale by Messrs. H. Lidington and Co. in sixteen lots, at Wellington next Tuesday (the 8th). The estate shows a fair bag of pheasants and partridges as well as ground game, and the Tone shows trout up to 1½lb. Hunting can be had with Tiverton and Taunton Vale packs.

Old Farm Place, Henley Down, five miles from Battle, has just been sold by Mr. B. M. Lowe and Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock.

Wokefield Park, near Mortimer, the Berkshire seat of the late Dr. Alfred Palmer, has been sold with 200 acres, by Messrs. Nicholas. The whole estate was recently sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Messrs. George Trollope and Sons have purchased Exton House, Hampshire, an old Georgian residence, from a client of Messrs. Harding and Harding.

Jointly, Messrs. F. Ellen and Son and Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock have sold Ringwold House, Middle Wallop, Hampshire.

Lady Martineau wishes to sell Kings Bourne, Virginia Water, a modern house in gardens of 2 acres sloping to a stream. The agents are Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff.

Mr. A. T. Underwood has sold Broomfield, Haywards Heath; also The Old Elms, Lowfield Heath, with 12 acres; and The Knowle Balcombe, an acre. With Messrs. Bentall, Horsley and Baldry he has sold Backwoods, Lindfield, 30 acres.

Sales effected by Messrs. Constable and Maude include Manston Hall, Wepstead, Bury St. Edmunds, a moated residence dating from 1540. The manor of Manston is mentioned in Domesday. In 1428 John de Brockley inherited the Manor, which later came into the ownership of the Sturgeon family, who continued at the Hall for some three hundred years. One of the finest examples of timber-framed buildings in the county, it has been sold with 40 acres. The firm has sold Dorrincourt, Leatherhead, two acres between Leatherhead and Oxshott, close to Leatherhead golf course.

In Mr. CHARLES J. WOOSNAM, who died recently, aged fifty-two, Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have lost a partner who had made a great reputation for himself in the world of furniture and antiques, during twenty-nine years with the firm. Entering in 1907, he became one of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's auctioneers in 1910, was made manager of the furniture auction and valuation department in 1926, and a partner in 1932. As assistant to that master of the art of realisation of furniture and works of art, Mr. Arthur Knight, he officiated at many sales in the galleries at Hanover Square, and at seats throughout the country. In City and social circles, Mr. Woosnam was as much esteemed as in his professional relations. **ARBITER.**

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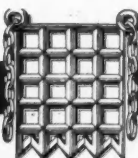
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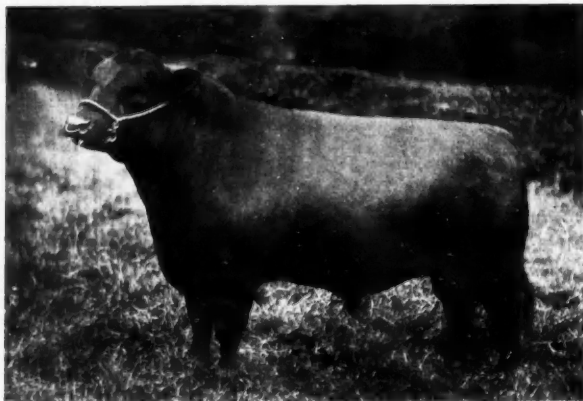
FOR OVER 130 YEARS

LADY ROBINSON'S HERD OF ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



PRINCE BEN OF BOGHEAD

A seven year old bull which has had many successes



JASPER ERIC OF DERCUILICH

Probably the best yearling bull of his breed

THE pedigree livestock industry has always been fortunate in this country in that when dispersals of famous stocks have taken place there have always been other breeders ready to step into the gaps thus left and to carry on this very essential work. The inducements to engage in pedigree-breeding may not be as great as they were once, for a number of reasons; but the need is as great as ever. Those who are possessed of the facilities and the necessary means to make a success of it are fulfilling a public and national duty that is worthy of wider recognition than it often receives. High-class stock breeding means first of all a large amount of capital not only to ensure the purchase of the best breeding stock, but to maintain and exhibit them, and also to employ stockmen who are artists at their work and so are able to command good wages. Good stockmen and good judges are born, not made; but in the long run it is experience that counts, and a lifetime's close contact with the best of the animal world. The days when the expert stockman had to know how to bring animals to perfection by good breeding, good feeding and good training, are by no means over. The human element is still a point of major importance that cannot be left out of account in assessing the factors responsible for success.

This fact is brought home to one every time a famous herd is visited, for manners and training are as essential as the cream of pedigree itself. It may be said that those who engage in pedigree stock breeding to-day have greater opportunities for reaching success quickly than was the case years ago, for pedigree lines are well established and a student of good breeding can rapidly gain possession of the blood lines that breed histories show to be essential. In some breeds there is great variety and opportunity for the creation of new lines of breeding that can rank as prepotent. In others the prepotent lines are already sufficiently recognised, so that no useful purpose is served in going outside them. It would be wrong to assume, however, that the pedigree is everything. Pedigree is worth very little, unless the animal is a worthy representative of its tribe, and it is here that the common mistakes in pedigree breeding are made.

Those who have observed events in the Aberdeen-Angus cattle world have probably been astonished at the rapid rise to fame of Lady Robinson's herd at Kirklington Hall, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire. Careful examination of the facts shows that this is a straightforward example of normal expectations being realised as a result of following a perfectly normal enterprise. Lady Robinson's stock-breeding interests were first of all centred in thoroughbreds, in the days when the late Sir John Robinson maintained his famous stud at Worksop. At Kirklington a select stud of thoroughbreds is also maintained, and it is worth noting in passing that Robin Goodfellow, the horse that was second in the Derby, was bred here. The Aberdeen-Angus herd was founded in 1931, and the story of its establishment and development centres round the purchase of good foundation cows from herds of repute, and the use of the best possible sires. This is so obviously the correct policy that one sometimes wonders why prospective breeders waste their time in doing otherwise. The first animals for the Kirklington herd were purchased at Mr. C. T. Scott's sale of the

Buckland herd, and these were followed by acquisitions at Colonel Sofer Whitburn's sale of the Amport herd. Next, Mr. Wallace's sale at Candie Craig in Aberdeenshire was attended, while subsequent additions were made at the annual sales held at Perth and Banbury. There is much to be said for the purchase of good animals in a proper dispersal sale for the real opportunity presents itself of picking up proven breeding stock which, but for the dispersal, would have been retained in the herd for breeding purposes.

There is a large number of good breeding families in the Aberdeen-Angus breed; but within the five years that the herd has been established at Kirklington three families have shown themselves most suited to the local conditions. These families are the Pride of Aberdeen, Erica, and Miss Burgess. It is interesting to recall that the Pride of Aberdeen family goes back to the celebrated cow in the herd of the famous Mr. McCombie, who did more than any other breeder in the middle of last century to establish the reputation of the Aberdeen-Angus as a quality beef-producing breed. It is recorded of Pride of Aberdeen that her career was without parallel in the chronicles of the breed. She was the first-prize yearling, the first-prize two year old, and the first-prize cow at the Highland Society's shows; she gained the challenge cup at Aberdeen; and she was the first-prize cow at the International Show at Battersea in 1862. Apart from her marvellous symmetry, it says much for her constitutional properties that she was not only equal to three years' heavy forcing for the show-ring, but that she produced seven female calves and four male calves. It is from the female progeny that the family has gained its widespread fame; their peculiar qualities have been summed up by one writer as "distinguished in individual appearance by long, square, handsome frames, length of quarter, great size, substance and wealth of flesh; while they are known to be robust in constitution, with wonderful aptitude to mature early, and to lay on flesh and fat on the better parts."

The Erica family are also established favourites with the majority of Aberdeen-Angus breeders. These trace back to the cow of that name which was bought by that one-time famous breeder Sir George Macpherson Grant, at the Earl of Southesk's sale in 1861, and she traced back to one of Mr. Hugh Watson's cows in his foundation herd at Keillor. At Ballindalloch the Erica family was built up from two daughters of the original purchase, sired by the fashionably bred Queen tribe bull Trojan, and it is the Trojan-Erica family that is particularly valued in fashionable

circles and from which good results have been obtained at Kirklington. In the days when the Ballindalloch herd was in its prime, these Ericas were very highly valued. As a family they still carry their prepotence and are distinguished by their beautiful quality, fineness of bone, shortness of leg, and evenness of fleshing. The Miss Burgess family is another descending from the famous cattle collected in the Ballindalloch herd; it has produced some notable prize-winners and has everywhere been highly thought of.

Lady Robinson's achievements in the show-ring in the short space of five years are something of which even a breeder of long standing might well be proud. It is not an easy thing to win a Royal Show championship, but this has been



G. H. Parsons

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KIRRIEMUIR OF KIRKLINGTON

Winner of the Jubilee Gold Medal at the Royal Show, 1935

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achieved on three occasions with the addition of the reserve championship on one occasion. The Christmas Fat Stock Shows have been nearly as fruitful in the yielding of honours, for at Norwich the championship has been gained once and the reserve twice. At Birmingham the record is one championship and one reserve; while at last year's Smithfield Show the honours included the reserve for the cup for the best animal bred by the exhibitor, and the reserve for the King's Cup for the best heifer in the Show. What is considered to be the greatest honour achieved by the herd is the group prize that was won at the Jubilee Royal Show last year. This was a fine tribute to the success of the breeding policy that has been followed in the herd. For three years in succession the exhibits from the herd have totalled the largest number of points in the Royal Show competition based on a combination of entries.

In considering the honours that come to the successful breeder—one probably witnesses them in the sunshine of the summer shows or the warm comfort of a fat stock show in winter—it is easy to forget that there is another side to the work of the breeder and exhibitor. I had the opportunity of viewing Lady Robinson's herd on a bleak November day, and, apart from the stock bulls and those animals that are being prepared for the fat stock shows, all the cattle were being treated as ordinary animals and not subjected to pampering of any kind. This is a tuberculin-tested herd, and as such the breeding stock are expected to "rough it." The cows begin to calve in December of each year, and they calve outside; the calves run with their mothers, exposed to any kind of weather that the winter may bring. The bull calves, after weaning in the autumn, are brought into a strawyard, where they have to receive good treatment in order to make them fit for sale as yearlings; but the heifers run out through the winter on grass, though they have the chance of a shelter shed if they need it. The older heifers are entirely out-wintered, and it says much for their powers of utilising winter "keep" that they continue to thrive, no matter how severe the winter. It is a point of some interest, in passing, that this year's crop of calves have weaned out remarkably well, which is probably the result of an abundant supply of grass during the past summer. Equally interesting in relation to the behaviour of the show cattle in the herd is the fact that when they are required to go back to the breeding herd, they seem to pass from the period of reasonably high feeding to the plainer diet of grazing without giving any trouble. A case in point is that of the heifer, Iris of Kirklington, which has won eight championships at this year's summer shows. She is now roughing it with a bunch of heifers in preparation for being mated up next spring. This Iris heifer is a perfect specimen of her breed, and she never met her match at any show this year. Indeed she stood out not only among those of her class, but also in the supreme championship events. In the normal course of events she would have appeared at the London Smithfield this year; but it was felt that to sacrifice such a good animal to the butcher's block would have been a disaster to the breed and to the herd. Running with her was the yearling heifer Everina 3rd of Ballintomb, which headed her class at the Royal and which is being reserved for the summer shows as distinct from the fat stock shows. One cannot fail to be impressed by these cattle, which give every indication of vigour and constitutional strength, and yet are possessed of that splendid conformation that is typical of the Aberdeen-Angus. There is no unsightly patchiness and no waste in the form of rough bone.



IRIS OF KIRKLINGTON
Photographed in the ring at the Royal Show. She has won eight championships this year

The bulls in the herd are an impressive collection. The seven year old Prince Ben of Boghead, of the Pride of Aberdeen family, has done everything he could in the show-ring except win the championship at the Royal Show, and he was reserve for that. Bred in Scotland by Mr. James Duff, he cost 200 guineas as a yearling, and he has proved an extraordinarily good investment, as he is the sire of all the best animals in the herd. His great feature is his capacity for siring good calves of both sexes. This is a rare quality in a famous bull, for most of the great sires tend to have a prepotency bias for one sex only; but in this case there is the unusual capacity to be equally prepotent for bull and heifer progeny alike. This bull has wonderful quarters and

thighs, and a good top for his great length—indeed, his family characteristics are faithfully reproduced in his own make-up.

The yearling bull, Jasper Eric of Derculich, of the Trojan Erica family, is probably the best yearling bull of his breed in the country at the present time. He was bought at Perth, where he was first in his class for his breeder, Mr. Honeyman, and cost 330 guineas. He has been shown at seven shows this year without defeat, being male champion at the Three Counties and reserve male champion at the Royal Show. He is a bull of all-round merit, and one can judge the opinion that is entertained of him by the fact that a bid of 1,000 guineas was refused for him at the Royal Show. Another Pride of Aberdeen is the three year old Kirriemuir of Kirklington, a wonderfully deep and well fleshed animal which won the Jubilee Gold Medal at the 1935 Royal Show. He is a son of the old stock bull and is being used in the herd.

The animals that are entered for the principal fat stock shows this season comprise two entries for the baby beef classes—a two year old heifer in Ilex of Kirklington, and a two year old cross-bred steer, Boxer of Kirklington. The Kirklington baby beef cattle have had a good record at the various fat stock shows in recent years, and this year's pair are of wonderful quality, particularly the Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross steer, Ian of Kirklington. The life and upbringing of an animal intended for a baby beef class at the Christmas fat shows is on a generous scale. At Kirklington the calves are born out of doors in December and nursed by their dams until the end of March. They are then taken from their own mothers and fostered on to newly calved nurse cows, an exchange of calves being effected in reality. From the end of March they are housed in a loose-box, and allowed to suckle the nurse cows three times a day. By this time they are also encouraged to eat supplementary food, such as a mixture of bran, linseed cake and oats, together with hay which is placed in the racks. They are kept under this management until the end of May, when they are suckled twice a day and turned out in a paddock at night—remaining inside during the day on account of the heat. About the same time the ration is altered, some compound cake being introduced, while they start to receive mangels, if these are still obtainable, and proceed to other green food as it becomes available. At the end of July the baby beef animals are changed again on to other newly calved cows, while a small feed of mash, consisting chiefly of bran and rolled oats, is given at midday and last thing at night. At the end of August a further change is effected, in that instead of remaining out all night, they are brought inside, but run out for about three hours during the day, so that they can exercise themselves. By the beginning of November the free range is eliminated, and half an hour's leading exercise is substituted each day. It will be recognised that in actual fact the major portion of the diet is



G. H. Parson:

EYEBRIGHT OF KIRKLINGTON

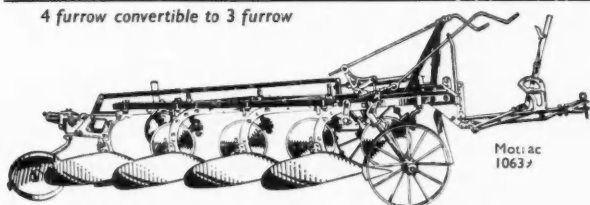


ILEX OF KIRKLINGTON

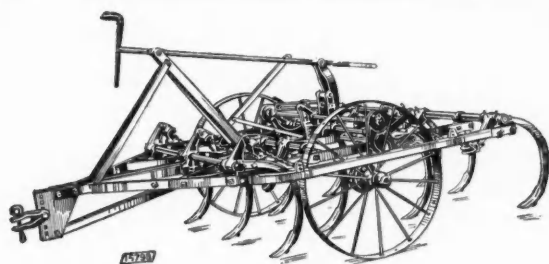
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G. H. Parsons

ELECTOR OF KIRKLINGTON
First at Smithfield, 1935



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EVERINA III OF BALLINTOMB
First in the heifer class at the Royal Show

supplied by new milk. After the shows are over, these young animals, which weigh from seven to eight hundredweight at eleven months old, run outside with the heifer calves in the herd, and, if wanted for the fat stock shows in the following year, they are not brought inside again until August.

It may be assumed that cattle enjoying the luxuries of an upbringing of this kind are not facing up to the ordinary everyday conditions that obtain in normal farming. This is quite true, but it says something for the strains concerned that they can be forced in this manner and yet return to the ordinary breeding herd management without suffering any apparent injury either to health or breeding properties. From the money-making aspect it is

regarded as a form of advertisement, seeing that even one successful animal can well repay the expenses, which are of necessity very heavy. The main purpose of the herd, however, is to breed good animals, and as I looked at a bunch of young bulls that had been weaned recently I asked what return was likely to be realised on the group. The reply was that a ready demand exists for these young bulls, and that one well grown December calf, more outstanding than the rest, would probably command 500 guineas. The best, however, in this herd are not for sale, but they are being raised to appear in due course at the summer shows. This is a good herd, managed on sound and constructive lines.

H. G. ROBINSON.

ABOUT TURKEYS AND GEESE

THOUGH turkey, even cold turkey, is the best thing the Old World ever received from the New (if Brillat-Savarin's dictum be accepted), very little is definitely known about the introduction of turkeys into Europe. According to some accounts, the first turkeys were taken by Vasco de Gama to Spain, whence they were imported into France probably before the death of Louis XII in 1515 and certainly in time to be served by Francis I as the dish of honour at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520. According to other accounts, Europe's first turkeys were taken direct to France somewhere between 1530 and 1540 by Admiral Chabot.

The dates most often quoted for the introduction of turkeys into this country are 1524 and 1541. Henry VIII (who also introduced sweet cherries, nectarines, and other good things) is usually credited with having imported the first turkeys ever seen in England. He is said to have obtained the birds shortly after having tasted them at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, but nothing is known for certain except that there were turkeys in Henry's menagerie, kept in the Tower grounds, by 1545—and that there are no records of turkeys in England before 1520.

The history of the name "turkey," which is peculiar to English-speaking peoples, is also doubtful. The most plausible explanation is that the birds were at first confused with guinea fowl, which were known as turkeys before the discovery of the New World because they were obtained from Turkey, whither they had been introduced from their native Africa.

According to another story, which depends largely upon the theory that England obtained its first turkeys from France, the birds were so called because the French, not wishing us to know whence they obtained the novelty, alleged that they came from Turkey. Turkey, it may be observed, was then one of the most powerful nations in the world, covering nearly all the Near

East. The French themselves, however, did not hesitate to advertise what they thought to be the true origin of the new species, for they called it "poule d'Inde" (America and the West Indies being then judged to be India), and that name survives as the "dinde" and "dindon" of to-day.

Another explanation, which seems possible though not probable, is that the turkeys were at first sold mainly by Jews, under the name of "tukki," meaning "trailing skirt" and referring to the tom turkeys' courtship display.

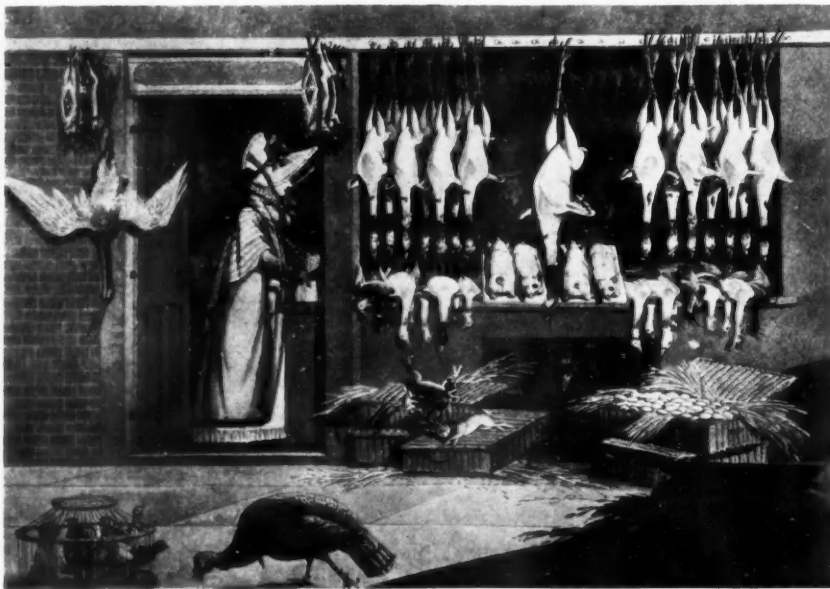
A fourth possibility has been put forward by a distinguished ornithologist, who has written that our ancestors derived the name "turkey" from the birds' habit of calling "turk-turk-turk" as they strutted about the farmyard.

Either turkeys did not catch the public fancy in this country for some time or else the birds were found very difficult to breed. At any rate, they were eaten only by kings, emperors and similar important people. The rest of the populace continued to eat the traditional peacocks, swans, herons, bitterns and bustards at Christmas and other high feasts. Less than two centuries after their introduction, however, turkeys were established in the position which they now occupy. About the year 1720 Gay wrote:

From the low peasant to the lord
The turkey smokes on every board.

The rearing of turkeys developed into an important branch of agriculture, especially in the eastern counties. The smaller black turkeys appear to have been the kind generally bred. These birds are believed to be descendants of the species introduced from North America, whereas the larger bronze turkeys are thought to have been developed from Mexican or Central American species. Now, it may be noted, the black turkeys are coming into favour again, because smaller families want smaller birds.

Transport was, of course, slow and expensive



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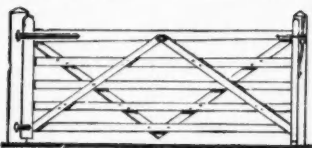
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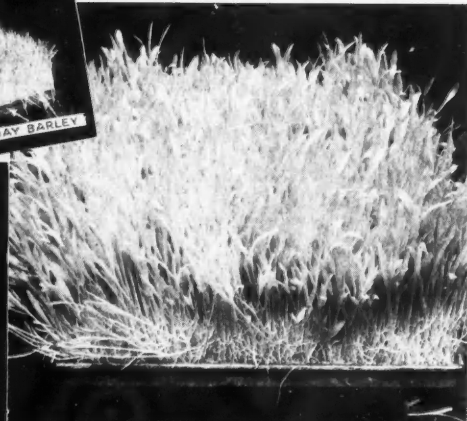
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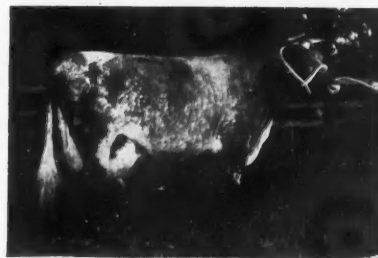
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in the eighteenth century, so the turkeys had to walk to London and other great markets. Bewick notes :

Great numbers are bred in Norfolk, Suffolk and other counties whence they are driven to the London markets in flocks of several hundreds. The drivers manage them with facility, by means of a bit of red rag tied to a long rod, which from the antipathy these birds bear to that colour, effectually drives them forward.

The birds fed partly on stubbles by the way and partly on food provided by the drovers. Sometimes their feet were shod with sacking or even with special "boots" for the long journey.

Turkeys, however, would not make as good speed as geese over a long distance. In the year 1740 Lord Orford and the Duke of Queensberry arranged a match, stakes £1,000 a side, between a flock of turkeys and a flock of geese, from Norwich to London. The geese, backed by Lord Orford, won by the handsome margin of two days, the chief reason being that, whereas the turkeys refused to dispense with any part of their nightly roost, the geese were willing to prolong their normal travelling hours.

Indeed, Bewick remarks that geese ordinarily walked "eight or ten miles in a day, from three in the morning till nine at night : those which became fatigued were fed with oats, and the rest with barley." The same authority asserts that at one time geese were driven "from the interior of Gaul to Rome." He neglects to state whether the birds carried salt on their tails for this journey.

It is seldom realised to-day how important geese once were in the land. As table birds, they seem—oddly enough—to have been rated inferior to various fishy water-fowl up to the seventeenth century at least : possibly our ancestors shared the view usually attributed to Queen Elizabeth, "that a goose is a silly bird ; too much for one and not enough for two." But by the eighteenth century geese were being reared in thousands on the Lincolnshire marshes, both for their meat and for their feathers. The latter were evidently of importance, since the wretched birds were in some places plucked alive five times a year. Incidentally, the demand for white down is said to have been the chief factor in the development of a white breed of domestic geese. For the geese of England were formerly grey, as might be expected of birds descended directly from the wild grey-lags. A couplet

recalling one most important use of goose feathers in times past refers to the colour :

England were but a fling
Save for the eugh and the gray goose wing.

It is turkey feathers, strange to say, which are preferred by modern fletchers.

The vast flocks of geese were tended by gozzards or goose-herds, a thousand birds being regarded as the proper charge for one man. A good gozzard, it was said, would know individually every bird in his flock. Some weeks before Christmas armies of geese would be driven off to London ; an idea of their extent may be gathered from the record of a flock of nine thousand geese which passed through Chelmsford in the year 1783 on their way from Suffolk to London. Again, on Michaelmas Day, 1805, eight thousand geese were sold in London—then a comparatively small city. One goose-feeder in the eastern suburbs was reported to consume 100 quarters of oats and five quarters of pollards a week, his usual flock at that season comprising 3,000 geese and 600 dozen ducks.

Nor was London the only centre on which flocks of geese converged. Scarcely a century ago from 15,000 to 20,000 geese used to be driven from the Fens to Nottingham Goose Fair, held in early October.

Before their long journeys geese were driven through warm tar and then sand to give their feet a protective sole. According to some accounts, a dressing of tar and gut was occasionally used ; but the birds do not seem to have received as much care as turkeys, though the latter birds have harder feet.

In conclusion, it may be noted that the improvement of modern transport, facilitating both the importation and the internal carriage of turkeys and geese, has been comparatively recent. Great numbers of turkeys and geese were bred and driven along the roads to this country less than a century ago : indeed, little more than a hundred years have passed since Cobbett wrote in his *Rural Rides* :

I have seen not less than ten thousand geese in one tract of common, in about six miles, going from Chobham towards Farnham in Surrey.

Living persons can remember companies of one to three hundred turkeys and geese being herded along the country lanes—before the days of motor cars.

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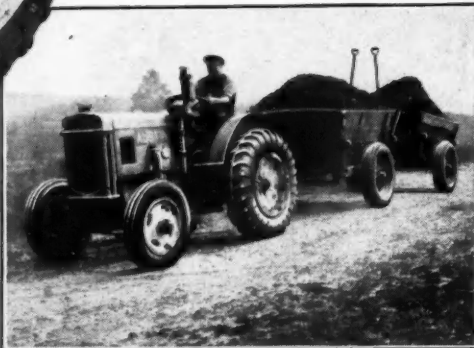
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BLOODSTOCK for the DECEMBER SALES

A VERY lengthy list of brood mares and foals, yearlings, horses in training, and some stallions, is comprised in the catalogue of the lots that Messrs. Tattersall will offer at the Newmarket sales in the Park Paddocks, from December 7th to 11th.

This is a wonderful chance for studs to acquire fresh young mares, owing to the dispersal of several well known studs, where neither money, nor care, nor perseverance has been spared over a long distance of time. It is a great opportunity for intending breeders to start with mares of the right stamp and breeding.

My journey, in the course of which I saw many of the leading studs sending up stock to the sales, took me from Lingfield Park to Newmarket, with a call or two at other places, and everywhere I found renewed interest in bloodstock breeding and a spirit of optimism that is cheering to realise. My first call was at the Lingfield Park Stud, which Mr. F. W. Wilmot runs so capably. The mares and foals make a lengthy list, there being six mares and four foals. To deal with the former first, there is a nice young mare, foaled 1932, a bay-brown in colour, which is unbroken. By Arcade, she comes from Gaggie, by William the Third from Little Goose. She has been covered by The Masher, as has Sinking Sun, a King Sol mare from Dromana, dam of winners by Greenback. Another nice mare is Mary Tudor, by Yutoi from Barnadaile, by Barcadaile, dam of Mariegoulde, who has also been to the same sire. Sandy Nook, foaled in 1928, is by Santair from Eden Nook, who goes back to Raeburn, and she has been to Cyllarus, the home sire, as has Nutbrown. Of quite a different stamp is Miss Marguerite, by Poltava, from Santa Maria, by Santair, who thus goes back to the stud's best blood.

Three colts and four fillies make the quota of the foals offered for sale. Three claim Cyllarus as a sire, the other The Masher, and I like him the best.

So to Newmarket. Exning, on whose wide-spreading pastures Colombo, Singapore, and Royal Dancer find a home, was the first port of call. Here Captain A. E. Malone showed me the draft of mares that Lord Glanely is sending up to the sales, finding, as he does, that his paddocks are somewhat over-stocked. There are several very nice mares among them, too, all worthy of a more than passing glance. Some, indeed, are old friends of the paddock and racecourse. Into that category comes Fastnet II, by Stedfast from Anchora, which was bred in France. Covered by Caerleon, there is much to like about her, too. Another chestnut, and a very taking mare to glance over, is Fiffine, dam of many good winners and worthy representative of the Silver Fowl line, which gave us that very good filly Fiffinella, a Derby and Oaks winner. This quality mare has been to Royal Dancer. Another nice type is Clean and Clever, by Sky-rocket (son of Sunstar) from Eager Eyes, dam of Spyglass and other winners. She, too, has been covered by Singapore. Grand Idol, Grand Parade from Flying Scud, by Polymelus, ran second in the Royal Hunt Cup and is dam in her turn of Blue Idol and others. Her service to Mannamead should just suit this big upstanding mare. Love's Echo is one of the few daughters of Gay Crusader that one finds, and has been covered by Royal Dancer. She should have a saleable value. The well named Lipstick, by Gainsborough out of Kissing Cup, by The Tetrarch, is another mare whose future seems to be a bright one, especially as she looks to be in foal to Colombo. There is much to like about Busy Sue, too, with her wide conformation; while S. P., a Swynford mare from Plymstock, and so half-sister to Pennycomequick, is a mare after my own heart—deep and roomy, and with a rare thoroughbred look about her.

These Exning and Compton mares make a lengthy list, but what of those which Lord St. Davids is sending up from his wide-spreading and well equipped Lanwades and Lordship studs? They are a great many, for Lord St. Davids is finding that the weight of years and ill-health do not allow him to carry on breeding bloodstock as he has done for so many years. The brood mares, foals and yearlings make a varied list and among the lots offered is the stallion Invershin, a dual winner of the Ascot Gold Cup and a very stout and game racehorse. To deal with the lots which will be seen at the sales, it will, perhaps, be better to take them as I saw them on a clear, frosty day in November, when the belt of trees, larch and oak and chestnut, kept the wide paddocks so warm and cosy. First on the list, then, comes Aloe, a typical Son-in-Law mare, who is sure to attract buyers, as she is out of Foxlaw's dam, Alope. She has a chestnut colt by Figaro, which looks as if it will follow in the winning footsteps of his sire Copt, by Abbots Trace from Myra Gray and typical of her breeding, has a beautifully turned dark brown colt by Cameronian, with good hocks and a well put together middle piece.

A mare that at once attracts the eye is Dame Caution, by Friar Marcus from Ware Wire, by William the Third—breeding which at once appeals. The service by Tiberius makes her even more valuable still. All Friar Marcus mares have a stud value, so one can apply

the remark also to Dereham, who is from the Son-in-Law mare Lysandra who hails from the Montem line. She is a young mare, and has a bay filly by Invershin. Lovely Peg fills the eye and is good to follow, though she does not take after her sire, Captain Cuttle, and she has a well grown chestnut colt by Trimdon, to whom she returned last year; and of Miss Sport one can say that her mating with Portlaw should be a useful one. Moonshine's foal—a bay colt—is by Sandwich, whom he greatly resembles, and the mare has been to Lord Rosebery's horse again this year. Phalaris Girl hails from the No. 6 family, and has paddock value, for she is out of the Son-in-Law mare Sunne's Bride, and her bay or brown filly by Noble Star is typical of her ancestry.

Styria, a chestnut, comes from Fiffine, whom I have already noticed, and for that reason alone she must appeal; but, further, she has a very charming bay filly by Bosworth, and this time has been mated with Noble Star. I first knew Taquinette when the late Mr. Dobson Peacock had her at the Manor House Stud, and she is a nice fresh young mare by Buchan from that good race mare Tormentilla, by Phalaris, sold for 5,000 guineas. She is just the type to breed a good foal by Portlaw, with whom she has been mated.

From Newmarket to Essex is no far cry in these days, and at the White Court Stud, Braintree, which Major W. J. Rowley runs so efficiently, I found a representative list of mares and foals at the home of Haste Away and The Abbot. Of the three mares, perhaps pride of place might be given to Camargo, a very taking brown mare, made on good level lines with plenty of room about her. Foaled in 1925, she is by Hurry On, but not with the coarseness of outline of that sire, from Venetia, by Chaucer from Serenissima, granddam of Hyperion. She has been covered by Orwell, so the progeny will be bred on the same lines as Lord Derby's game and gallant little horse, and she also has a nomination to Miracle which can be taken at the option of the purchaser. Her brown colt foal by Haste Away is full of promise and sure to race. The other two mares are Manhu, a grey foaled in 1931, who has been covered by Haste Away, and the chestnut Rosyth II, who has been mated with The Abbot.

Two mares and four foals (three of them fillies) are the sum of the lots sent up by the Woodhay Stud, where that very useful young sire, Rameses the Second, is the lord of the harem. With his second crop of runners this season this chestnut son of Gainsborough has sired eight winners of fourteen races, five of them two year olds. The foals by him this year are full of promise, too. There is, for example, a powerful, well moulded filly by him at Woodhay, from the Bramble Twig mare Vermena, who shows herself well. She looks to be assured of racecourse success. Another that appeals is the chestnut filly by Plantago, the first foal of her dam, Ballet Girl (Diomedes—Show Lady), which is a most racing-like filly and an exceptionally good mover. The only colt of the batch is by Vesington Star (son of Flying Orb) from Arlette, by Pommern. He is a bay in coat colour, very well grown, and with good bone and the best of limbs. Of the two mares I like Lucelle best, by Loch Lomond (son of Lomond) out of Lady Mascotte, who was a good race mare, winning both the Bath and Chepstow Cups during her career.

One of the outstanding lots at the sales will be the French contingent which is being sent over from the Haras de Piencourt-Bailleul Stud, which Mr. Charles Fitzroy McNeill so ably runs. Sometime Master of the North Cotswold and the Grafton, he is one of the two survivors—Major A. E. Burnaby being the other—of the Moonlight Steeplechase run at Melton Mowbray many years ago. Of the three mares, easily the pick, to my mind, is the bay Siren, covered by Colombo. On both sides of her pedigree is "bred in the purple." By Swynford, she is out of Serenissima, dam of Selene, who gave us Hyperion, by Minoru out of Gondolette, dam of ten winners—all great ones—out of eleven foals. This mare, of course, is an own sister to Tranquil, winner of the St. Leger, and I can imagine the bidding being very keen when she comes into the ring, for she represents some of the best of Lord Derby's blood, which is by no means easily obtainable. What are her chances, indeed, of making the highest price at the Park Paddocks? Another good mare is Her Grace, by Harporerate, a half-brother to Uganda and a very successful sire in France, from Little Bushie, who was bred by the Duke of Portland. She has been mated with Singapore. The remaining mare is Deaconess, by Blandford from Double Dutch, by Bachelor's Double from Marvel of Peru, by Spear-mint: so here is another royally bred one who will be in the highest priced list, especially as she has been covered by Manna. Nor must I forget the black or brown colt foal which comes from the Butterwick Stud in Oxfordshire. He is by Blandford's son Gallantry Bower from Flore Pleno, by Bachelor's Double, and is worthy of attention.

So ended a very instructive stud tour which, if it only proved one thing, was that there is no cause for alarm over the supply of representatives of the best blood for turf or stud.

WILLIAM FAWCETT.



SIREN, PY SWYNFORD, FROM SERENISSIMA
Sent up by the Haras de Piencourt-Bailleul Stud



FIFINE, DAM OF MANY GOOD WINNERS
Sent up by the Compton and Exning Studs

NEWMARKET DECEMBER SALES

1936

Messrs. Tattersall will sell by auction at Park Paddocks, Newmarket, the following horses:—

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1936

The property of the Woodhay Stud, which sells annually.

FOALS.

A BAY COLT (foaled February 15th), by Vesington Star, out of Arlette, by Pommern, out of Lady Ava, by Prince Palatine, out of Rabchick.

ARLETTE, dam of Single Star (good two year old winner at Leopardstown and good winner in India), Stefanette (a winner), and Excellence (a winner this year), her first three foals. Her fourth foal now a two year old, is big and backward but promising.

LADY AVA won three races, £1,381; dam of the winners Springkell and Orintha.

RABCHICK (winner and dam of four winners including, Hammondia, dam of winners, Palatina—dam of Tyrannus and great-grandam of Fair Rance, winner of the Queen Mary Stakes, Ascot, 1935—and Kara Avis), by Gallinule, out of Chapelle de Fer, by Morion, and tracing to Jeu d'Esprit.

No Engagements.

A CHESNUT FILLY (foaled January 22nd), by Ramesses the Second, out of Vermina, by Bramble Twig, out of Northern Flight, by Ayrshire, out of Flying Colours.

VERMINA won five races value £855 at two years, second to Pharos in Bedford Stakes and second in Fern Hill Stakes, Ascot; dam of Polos, two year old winner, 1931, and Glomach, many times placed on flat and a winner under N.H. Rules.

NORTHERN FLIGHT, dam of the winners Frusquin's Pride, Chechako (also good winner in India), and Comet's Tail.

FLYING COLOURS (won three races, £2,213; dam of Raven's Flight and King's Colour), by Prism, out of Flyaway (won £5,424 at two years, and dam of The Wyvern, £2,220, Stealaway, Royal Hunt Cup and £5,424, &c.), by Galopin.

No Engagements.

A BAY FILLY (foaled April 21st), by Ramesses the Second, out of Allah, by African Star, out of Miss Flapperton, by Tredennis, out of Bracelet.

LALLAH won five races, £1,268, and placed five times, her only starts; dam of Aluminate (winner this year of the Curfew Plate, Ripon).

MISS FLAPPERTON, dam of Precocious (a good winner).

BRACELET won five races and second in 1,000 gs.; dam of Bucks Hussar (winner of many races, including Jockey Club Cup) and of the winners Bucks Yeoman and Dress Circle.

No Engagements.

A CHESNUT FILLY (first foal—foaled March 22nd), by Plantago, out of Ballet Girl, by Diomedes, out of Show Lady, by Thunderer, out of Olive Belle.

BALLET GIRL won Jolliffe Plate, Liverpool, and Maiden Plate, Sandown, £250, beaten a neck in Lavant Stakes, Goodwood, 1,245 sovs., third in the Acorn Stakes, Epsom, second in the Harrington Plate, Derby, and fourth, her only other start at two years.

SHOW LADY, dam of Ballet Girl, her first foal, Exhibit, her second foal, placed last year, and Bernard's Fancy, her third foal, has won three races in Belgium this year.

OLIVE BELLE (won eight races, £2,031. Olive Belle, died 1934, Show Lady being her only produce), by Oliver Goldsmith, out of Spearbelle (dam of five winners, including Volta's Pride (£3,779), Calvados (£1,097), and Friar's Belle (five races)).

No Engagements.

WILL STAND AT PARK PADDOCKS.

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9th, 1936

The property of Haras de Piencourt-Baillet, par Thiberville (Eure), France.

MARES.

DEACONESS (1927—a Bay Mare), by Blandford, out of Double Dutch, by Bachelor's Double, out of Marvel of Peru, by Spearpoint, out of Miranda. Covered by MANNA—last service February 22nd, and believed to be in foal.

MANNA won £23,534 in stakes, including the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby. He is sire of over 50 winners, amongst them are Colombo, Miracle, Manitoaba, Manna-mead, Windybrae, Sandals, Mantering, &c.

DEACONESS won at two years old Juvenile Maiden Plate, Birmingham, by two lengths, eight ran, Llangibby Maiden Plate, Chepstow, carrying top weight, 17 runners, second in Rothschild Plate, Kempton.

DOUBLE DUTCH was placed at two years old; dam of Marie Dhu (placed) and Blatter (a winner), out of her first three foals; was sold December Sales, 1930, for 2,500 gs. and sent to U.S.A.

MARVEL OF PERU, dam of four winners—Undies (won six races in India), Lander (won five races value £879) Peruvia, and Royal Crescent (two races, £852, and second in Irish One Thousand Guineas). Her dam, Miranda, is sister to Pretty Polly, who won 23 races value £37,327, and is dam of winners of over £10,300.

MIRANDA won two races; sister to Pretty Polly, Adula, and Admiral Hawke; dam of Mira (winner of Acorn Stakes and dam of Ormerod, winner of four races), Mollusca, Marie Claire (winner of two races in Uruguay), King John (winner of four races), Loch Maree (winner of two races), Golden Guinea, Mirawala (her produce are winners of over £10,300).

HER GRACE II (1928—a Bay Mare—bred in France), by Harpocrate, out of Little Bushie, by Coreya, out of Elisalexi, by Swynford, out of Miss Gunning II. Covered by SINGAPORE—last service May 15th, and believed to be in foal.

SINGAPORE won £13,006 in stakes, including the Sandringham Foal Plate, by three lengths from seven others; the St. Leger, beating Parenthesis, Diolite, Ruston Pasha, Ut Majeur, &c.; at four years old he won the Doncaster Cup by four lengths, and was beaten a short head by Trimdon in the Ascot Gold Cup, with Salmon Leap third, five lengths away.

HER GRACE II never ran. Her first foal, Solmint (by Son of Mint), won the Prix du Prodige of 12,000 fr. at Maisons-Lafitte, carrying top weight, 24 runners, on November 4th.

HARPOCRATE is half-brother to Uganda (winner of French Oaks and dam of Umidwar, winner of Hurst Park Two Years Old Stakes, Gratwicke Produce Stakes, Jockey Club Stakes, and Champion Stakes, Newmarket; also dam of Ukraina, French Oaks; Udaipur, Epsom Oaks, and Ut Majeur, Cesarewitch). Harpocrate himself won at two years Prix de Sablonville and Prix de Condé; at three years won the Prix des Cars, Prix du Prince Orange, La Coupe d'Or, and Prix Henri Delamarre; at four years won the 64th Prix Biennial, Grand Prix de Vichy, was second in the Coupe d'Or and Grand Prix de Marseilles; at five years won the Grand Prix de Nice by two lengths, beating Inevitable, Croquant, &c. Total of stakes won, 543,775 frs. He is sire of Sillon, Bezot Be, Kisil Or, Yva, Norwood, Irillis, Miss France, &c. His dam, Hush, has produced Sainte Ursule (winner of Prix Vermelle), Uganda (dam of Umidwar and Ukraina, winner of the Prix de Diane). Hush is out of Silent Lady, winner of the Great Foal Stakes and great grand-daughter of Memoir (winner of the Oaks, St. Leger, and Newmarket Stakes).

LITTLE BUSHIE was bred by the Duke of Portland; her sire, Coreya, won £10,107 in stakes; dam of Bushland (winner in France in 1934 and of races in 1935) and Bushfire.

ELISALEXI was placed second and third; dam of Lubworth Cove (winner of three races value £2,214, and second in good races, including Gratwicke Stakes, Goodwood, 2,258 sovs.), The Wheeler (winner of Buckenham Post Produce Stakes of 1,500 sovs., Greenham Plate of 840 sovs., and Eel Pie Handicap; was second to Fairway in Newmarket Stakes), Glamour, also Lovely Clovell (the dam of Potiphar, winner of five races value 436,587 frs.), White Clover, Perfect Love, and Saint Patrick.

MISS GUNNING II (did not race), by Gunning, out of Memoir. She is dam of six winners: Lanfine (winner of four races at three years), Bruges (winner of four races, value £1,377, and races over hurdles value £2,126), Silent Lady (winner of £1,732; and dam of Hush, Sillonx, £2,186), Snell, Charming Lady, and Dumb Waiter; Hush is dam of Uganda, winner of the French Oaks and other races, and dam of Harpocrate), Narenta (£749), William Gunn (£974), and Mountain Gun (winner of three races in Belgium).

SIREN (1928—a Bay Mare), by Swynford, out of Serenissima, by Minoru, out of Gondollette, by Loved One, out of Dongola. Covered by COLOMBO—last service March 27th, and believed to be in foal.

COLOMBO won in stakes £26,228; unbeaten as a two year old, winning the Spring Stakes, New Ascot Stakes, Scarborough Sweepstakes, Fulbourne Stakes, National Breeders' Produce Stakes, and Imperial Produce Stakes; at three years he won the Craven Stakes (2,000 gs.), was second, beaten half a length by Flamenco, in the St. James's Palace Stakes at Ascot, and third in the Derby, won by Windsor Lad.

SIREN never ran in consequence of an accident to her fetlock. Siren is own sister to Tranquil (winner of eight races value £21,909, viz.: Breyby Two Years Old Stakes, Berkshire Handicap, One Thousand Guineas, St. Leger, Newmarket Oaks, Jockey Club Cup, Liverpool St. Leger, and Copeland Sweepstakes; second in Gimcrack Stakes; Tranquil is dam of Salaam, winner of £4,561, St. Leger, and Eirene, her first three foals, and half-sister to Selene, dam of Hyperion, winner of the Derby, St. Leger, &c.; Selene won £14,651 in stakes).

SERENISSIMA won races; dam of Venetia (winner of £732), Selene (winner of 154 races value £14,651), Tranquil (winner of eight races value £21,909, including One Thousand Guineas and St. Leger), Schiavoni (winner of five races value £1,949), Bosworth (winner of St. George Stakes in 1929, and in 1930 of the Burwell Stakes, 630 sovs., Ascot Gold Cup, 4,490 sovs., and second in Prince of Wales's Stakes), Composure (winner of three races), Sickle, Huntersmoon, and Selene (dam of Hyperion, winner of the Derby, St. Leger, &c.).

GONDOLETTE won races; dam of 10 winners from her first 11 foals, viz.: Sansovino (winner of six races value £17,732, including the Derby and Prince of Wales's Stakes, Ascot; sire of Sandwich and Jacopo), Lolette, Great Sport (also third in the Derby), Ferry (winner of the One Thousand Guineas, and dead-heated for second place in the Oaks in 1918, and dam of Phao and Obol), Domenico, and Pazietta (winner of three races, £1,579).

DONGOLA never ran; dam of Sansome, Fruit Salt, Va d'Armo, Gondollette, and Devdin (winners). No Engagements.

ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1936

FOAL, with Engagements, the Property of Battermill Stud, Burford St. Michael, Oxford.

A BLACK or BROWN COLT (third foal—foaled April 30th, 1936), by Gallantry Bower, out of Flore Pleno (1928), by Bachelor's Double, out of Lotus Flower by Golden Sun, out of Peach Blossom. N.B.—Gallantry Bower went to Stud late in 1935, and this is one of his first produce to be offered for sale.

FLORE PLENO bred on the same lines as Love in Idleness (winner of £12,061 in stakes). Her first two foals are now in training. Mares by Bachelor's Double are second in the list of winning maternal grandsires.

LOTUS FLOWER, a winner of two races value £176, and dam of the winners Flower of Essex (£160) and Lotus Leaves (a winner abroad).

PEACH BLOSSOM, a winner (£100) and dam of the winners Lotus Flower (£176), Meadow Lark (two races value £386), and Lyre (one race value 162 sovs.).

CORNFIELD—a winner of £1,891 and dam of the winners Peach Blossom (£100), and Love in Idleness (winner of £12,561 in stakes, and dam of five winners of over £8,933, including Gay Lotthar, two races value £1,055, Violator, two races value £2,920, and Lo Zingaro, five races value £1,393). Cornfield is also dam of Corn Cockle, who bred Golden Corn, a winner of £8,818. Will stand at Mr. Hammond's, Rutland Stables, Newmarket.

MARES AND FOALS from White Court Stud, Baintree, Essex.

To be Sold Tuesday Morning, December 8th, about 10.15 a.m.

CAMARGO (1925—half-sister in blood to Hyperion), by Hurry On, out of Venetia, by Chaucer, out of Serenissima. Dam of a winner (first foal). Covered by ORWELL—last service April 5th and believed certain in foal. Holds Veterinary College certificate to this effect.

BROWN COLT FOAL (second foal—March 25th), by Haste Away, out of Camargo.

ROSYTH II, (1922—three parts sister to Scapa Flow), by Harry of Hereford, out of Anchora. Covered by THE ABBOT—last service March 20th, and believed in foal.

MANHU (1931—Grey), by Manna, out of Blue Fairy, by Great Sport. Covered by HASTE AWAY—last service April 29th, and believed in foal.

BAY FILLY FOAL (first foal—April 2nd), by Haste Away, out of Manhu. N.B.—Haste Away, good winner and only beaten 1 length for the St. Leger; sire of winners this year, his first season.

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WINTER IN THE SWISS ALPS



B. Schocher

THE BERNINA GROUP FROM FUORCLA ABOVE PONTRESINA

The Morteratsch and Roseg glaciers are favourites with ski-runners

MANY of us, who have a peculiar sense of loyalty to Switzerland, are feeling extremely thankful that no longer can it be said that "Switzerland is dreadfully expensive."

One had almost despaired of ever getting more than a miserly 15frs. for one's pound note. Between that and the rate given to-day (21.25frs.) there is so much difference as to make it certain that, from being the most costly winter holiday, Switzerland has become at least as inexpensive as anywhere else.

Very wisely, the Swiss Government promptly forbade any increase in hotel prices, so we really are going to benefit.

THE ENGADINE AND EASTERN SWITZERLAND

Where can one be absolutely sure of good snow, ask the experienced or the once-bitten? To which the answer is that the Engadine, and Arosa, Davos, Parsenn, Klosters, Lenzerheide, are as safe as anywhere. But if the weather, as happened last January, refuses to play the game, it is hardly fair to blame the Swiss, although, incredible to relate, there is at least one resort which will give you your money back if lack of snow is persistent. Such is faith. Such is the business horse-sense of the Swiss.

I was just above the 8,000ft. mark last January, and the wind and the rain were so fierce and the temperature so mild that I might have been standing above Kynance Cove waiting for a sou'-wester to abate. But that is a tragedy of one week best forgotten; and by all the laws of average this winter should be a bumper both for good snow and for fine weather.

Going out to the Engadine the excitement begins when one clammers into the Rhaetian Railway at Chur. Every time I go up that amazing Schyn Gorge, gaze into that terrifying abyss, shiver slightly as the train, behaving like a crazy antelope, leaps the chasm before the Filisur Spiral, I wonder if the engineer who designed that line did not set out to make it as spectacular as possible just for the fun of it—or whether genuinely he couldn't help himself. Anyway, the Rhaetian Railway is a dazzling start to a winter sports holiday.

As Monte Carlo seems automatically to figure first in articles about the Riviera, so St. Moritz inevitably heads the list here. But I sometimes wonder if the "society" side of "the emperor of Swiss winter resorts" is not cloying. The hotels are as good as any in the world. The skating-rinks are first class. Corviglia-wards and by the Suvretta there is a wealth of good ski-ing grounds. Everything, in a word, is "super."

Yet dancing until midnight, or later, is not the best prelude to a hard day's ski-ing; nor is it necessary to have the same *de luxe* meals that you would expect

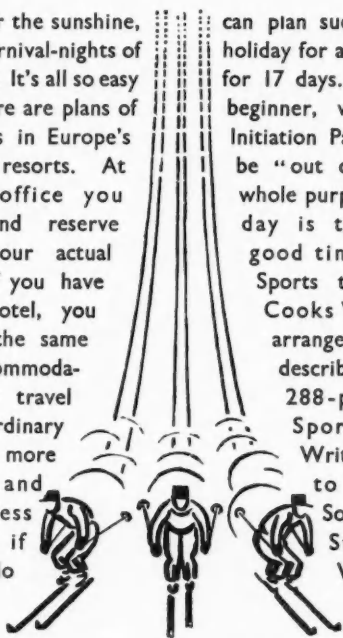


E. Meerkämper

LUNCH IN THE SUN OUTSIDE A SKI-HUT. On the Parsenn Run

Come away to WINTER SPORTS

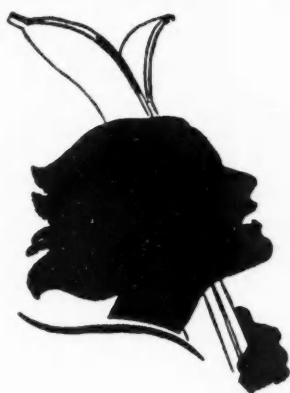
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Photo: E. Meerkampfer.

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AROSA—The sunniest Winter Sports centre in Switzerland, 6,000 ft., and what snow!

INFORMATION, Advice and free descriptive Literature from any Travel Bureau or from the Swiss Railways and State Travel Bureau, 11-B, Regent Street, London, S.W.1. 'phone: Whitehall 9851.



A. Kiopfenstein

THE HAHNENMOOS SNOWFIELD AT ADELBODEN



R. Schudel

THE TSCHUGGEN RUN ABOVE GRINDELWALD



A. Kiopfenstein

RIFFELBODEN STATION AND THE MATTERHORN, ZERMATT

at, say, the Meurice or the Berkeley. Nevertheless, St. Moritz has won its way to the top of the winter-sports tree, and there it is likely to remain.

Campfer is a pleasant little village with two goodish hotels: or you might, if you do not want a lavish place, try Silvaplana. Both are a short sleigh ride from St. Moritz. Both are within speedy reach of the Julier Pass by tractor 'bus, and there you will find ski-ing fields galore as well as magnificent views of the Piz Morteratsch and the whole group of the Bernina Alps.

Maloja, at the head of the Inn Valley, and the two Sils villages are good centres; while Samaden and Celerina, in the other direction, are claiming many new adherents.

Pontresina is a good place; but if you go there consider forthwith the wisdom of getting a season ticket on the Muottas-Muraigl Railway. Day after day you will want to lunch on that sun-baked veranda with its glorious panorama of the Bernina glaciers before launching yourself on one of the five scintillating downhill runs back to Pontresina. There is the Bernina Railway itself to take one to the top of the pass, down to Poschiavo, and so into Italy, if needed. Give a day or more to tours in this locality, with its staggering vistas of Piz Palù and Piz Cambrena and their glaciers that hang like opalescent draperies in the crystal sunlight.

The Roseg and the Morteratsch Glaciers are fit for those but little beyond the novice stage and there is plenty of fun to be had on the southern side of the Pass at Alp Grum.

Lenzerheide and its satellite Lenzerheide See are reached from Chur by "caterpillar." Both are nearly 5,000ft. up, and the variety of ski tours is endless. There is a very good ski school here, and the skating rink is colossal—6,000 sq. metres—large enough for figures, waltzing, curling, and ice hockey. An added attraction is ski-jöring.

Klosters is as good a ski-ing centre as I have found anywhere. And if you are against climbing, when there is a railway there to save the trouble, take the Parsennbahn up to the Weissfluhjoch (9,000ft.), and see how quickly you can cover the 4,500ft. drop back to the hotel. It is one of the best runs in Europe.

Davos, long famed as the centre of skating, has now become popular as a ski-ing resort. It too is connected with the Weissfluhjoch by funicular. And across the Strela Pass from Davos lies Arosa, 6,000ft. up, in its own private and very sunny valley. A short climb from either place brings one into a heaven of virgin powder-snow, while at Arosa there is a thrilling two mile bob course, and a special run for skeletons.

CENTRAL SWITZERLAND

I admit a weak spot for Andermatt. One can, I believe, ski every day for a month and, with the exception of the first couple of miles, never cover



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the same ground twice. The journey from Lucerne to Göschenen by the St. Gotthard Railway is a fitting start to a stay at Andermatt. Often have I craned my head out of the window as we soared high above the village of Wassen and thought it would be a miracle if the train ever extricated itself from the knot it was so laboriously tying itself into.

On a day when you are tired from too much ski-ing on the slopes of the Oberalp Pass it is worth ski-ing down to Wassen just to watch that amazing railway in action. It is strangely fascinating.

For a day's tour you will find the run down the eastern slope of the Oberalp to Sedrun hard to beat. In the reverse direction start as early as you can, before the sun has reached the village, for the climb up to the summit of the Furka Pass. The 'bus will help you on your way. Even in the Rockies I do not believe there is a view quite so extensive, quite so breathtaking, as that from the top of the Furka. Ahead of you is a great boulevard of glistening peaks stretching away into the smoky distance. On a brilliant morning you can see the tips of the Monte Rosa group and the great heads of the Mont Blanc range. Beside you, as if you could throw a snowball on to it, hangs the Rhône Glacier, its mottled tongue licking the moraine-strewn valley. Beyond the glacier winds the Grimsel Road, a ribbon of grey cast down upon the dazzling white.

You turn away, bewildered that any sight in all the world can be quite so powerful, quite so suggestive of peace and beauty.

Nor is that all. Piz Lucendro is an easy climb, and your reward is not merely a panorama of surpassing grandeur, but powder snow, crisp and crystalline, so that the skis sing for joy on the downhill run.

If you can afford the time, a delightful tour is through the tunnel to Airolo and on to Piotta, thence up to Lake Ritom and across to the Lukmanier Pass. Few people cover this ground in the winter, but it is magnificent scenery, and the ski-ing down to Dissentis *via* Curaglia not difficult. A night is spent at Dissentis, when the return is made *via* Sedrun and the Oberalp.

Funiculars have now spread to Engelberg, a development that negatives the comparatively low altitude of this delightful place. Nowadays you are hauled up to Trubsee by train, a saving of more than three hours. "Curlers," too, patronise Engelberg, for it boasts the only covered rink in Switzerland.



J. Haemisegger

LOOKING DOWN ON ANDERMATT FROM THE OBERALP SLOPES

THE BERNESE-OBERLAND AND FRENCH SWITZERLAND

The journey to the Bernese-Oberland is a trifle shorter and less expensive than to the Engadine, and at any resort above the 4,000ft. mark good snow is a reasonable expectation up to the middle of March at least.

In the last few years Scheidegg has become popular. At 6,700ft. it is practically the highest winter resort in Europe, and it is therefore a ski-runner's paradise. The hotels are "super" first-class, and there are any number of interesting tours.

The race for the British Ski Club Championship is run here, which is proof enough of Scheidegg's calibre. But it is a place for learners, too, for the "nursery" slopes are within an icicle's reach of the hotels. The more expert disport themselves on the Männlichen and Tschuggen runs, or take the funicular up to the Eiger Glacier, where the snow is of the stuff that ski-ers' dreams are made of.

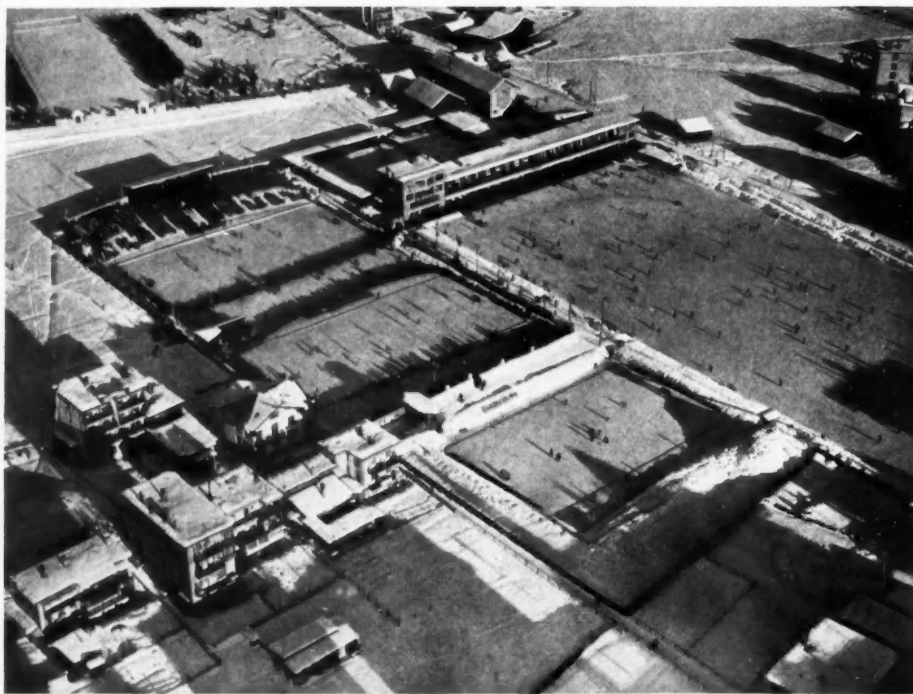
Another joy of Scheidegg is the abundant sun; and the place manages to be open without being windy as you might expect, having regard to its position on the shoulder between Wengen and Grindelwald.

The views are, of course, superb; but if 6,700ft is more than you can stand without acclimatisation there is Wengen at 4,500ft., where there is a wide choice of hotels and a galaxy of tours to suit novices and experts—and the trip up to Scheidegg is only a matter of minutes in the train.

Mürren, a little higher than Wengen, but not quite so well off for variety of expeditions, lies on another plateau across the Lauterbrunnen Valley. Eiger, Mönch and Jungfrau, in all their imposing majesty, are clearly seen from the hotel windows, and here, even as early as January, one gets about five hours' sun in the day.

At Mürren skating is taught free—the first Alpine resort to offer this particular attraction. And if, as a not too virtuous ski-er, you prefer a ticket to "skins," take the funicular up to the Allmendhubel. The run down through the flying crystals will not disappoint you.

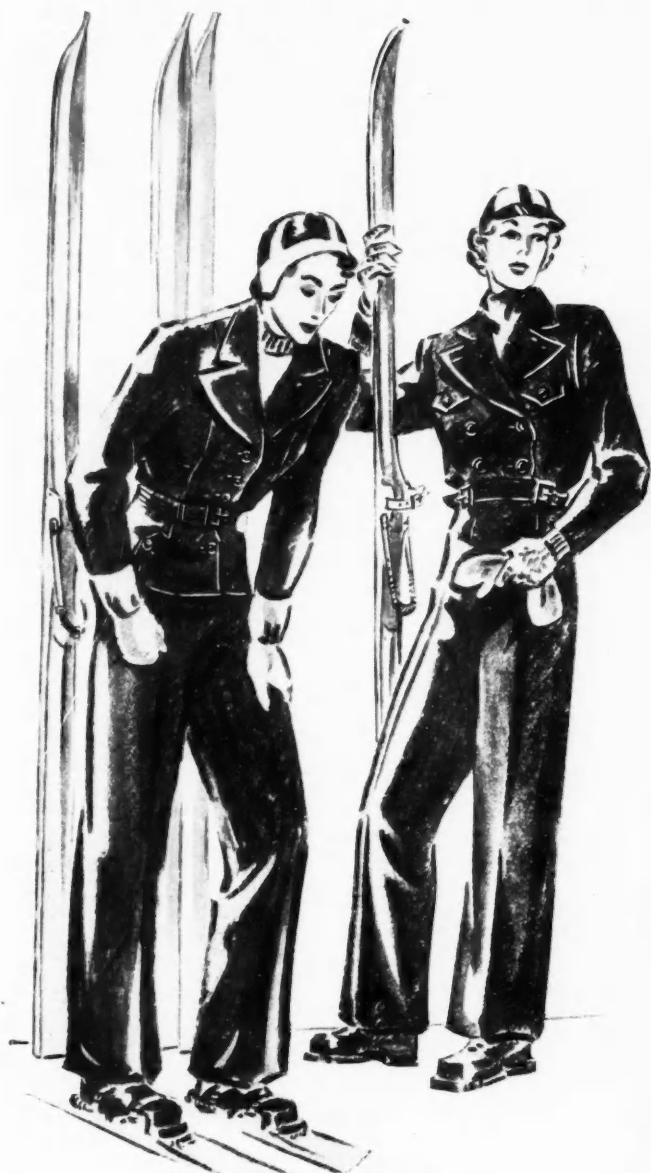
Resorts that used to be on the risky side—patchy snow, thaws, and such-like horrors—have been rendered fairly proof by the great development of these *crémaillères*. Grindelwald, for example, where the whole of the Eiger-Scheidegg country is now within quick access, regardless of the conditions on the lower slopes.



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Still less far from home is Adelboden, 4,600ft. up, and within a short drive of the Loetschberg Railway at Frutigen. With its guardian angel the Wildstrubel, Adelboden is kept free of wind, and the lovely Hahnenmoss ski-ing fields are worthy of the most discriminating enthusiast.

In French Switzerland, Caux, Villars, les Avants, and Chateau d'Oex have good hotels and provide good sport in a reasonable season. Villars has one of the most entertaining toboggan runs I have come across. Crans has good snow, is beautifully sunny, and has a newly constructed funicular that, starting from the shore of Lac Grenon, carries you to the summit of Mont Lachaux at 6,000ft. in eighteen minutes. There are splendid slopes all around the station, with a magnificent panorama of peaks. Thence there is a choice of ascents to higher points, and various runs down, on which special trouble has been taken for the ski-er's benefit, to the point of departure or an intermediate station on the funicular. The innovation definitely brings Crans and Montaux into the centre of the ski-er's map.

Kandersteg has a magnificent "bob-run," and at 3,940ft. is pretty safe for snow in January. Very good curling is to be had here too. It is only eighteen hours from London. An excellent place for children is Lenk, and Gstaad on the Bernese Oberland Railway boasts plenty of easy ski tours,



LENZERHEIDE: LUNCH TIME AT A SKI HUT



W. Gabi WENGEN: THE NURSERY SLOPES

besides the well known "bob-run" down the Saanen-Moser road.

The place for heroes I have kept to the last. Zermatt. A few years back anyone threatening to go to Zermatt in the winter would have been certified or suspected of planning a solo climb of "K 2." But why this wonderful spot at the base of the Matterhorn has been so long neglected is a mystery. Now the Gornergrat Railway is open up to Riffelboden, the hotels are in full swing, and Zermatt has changed from a moribund Cinderella into a princess of Alpine winter resorts.

It is not a place for novices, but second and third year ski-ers will get their money's worth from the 6,000ft. downhill run Riffelboden-Visp Valley, and those who spurn anything below the tree-line will find ample scope in the Mischabel Alps for deep-snow Christianias and jump-turns.

The Swiss Travel Bureau has just sent me a folder setting out Mr. Peter Lunn's ideas on ski-ing exercises in the bathroom. Persistent practice will be rewarded by omitting, to one's joy, the first few days of stiffness, when one reaches Switzerland. The Bureau's address is 11B, Regent Street, S.W.1, and full particulars about trains and hotels can be had from the same address or, of course, from Cook's and the other travel agencies.

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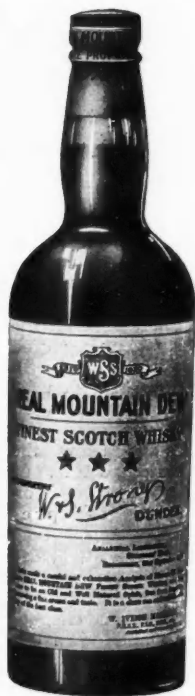
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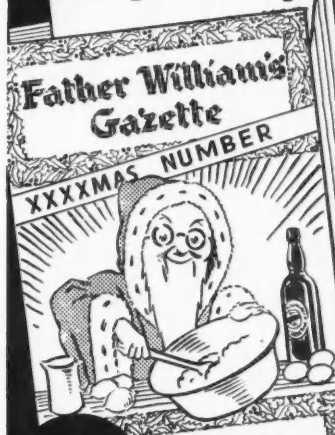
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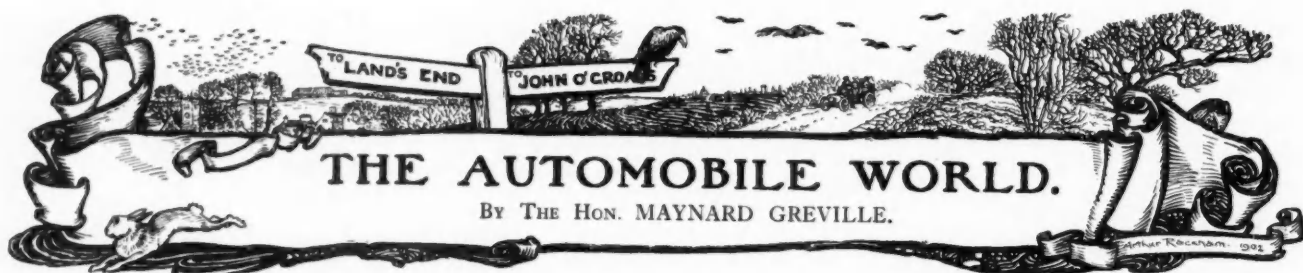
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THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD.

By THE HON. MAYNARD GREVILLE.

NEW CARS TESTED: LIII.—THE 1½-LITRE RILEY FALCON SALOON

THERE is something about Riley products that is common to few other cars of any nationality. They are imbued with a sort of confidence in their ability to tackle any job which they can possibly be expected to undertake, and one feels that they have been designed and made by men who have been motorists since the very beginning and know all there is to know about it.

That this view is largely shared by the motoring public is borne out by the fact that one always finds an exceptional enthusiasm among Riley owners. Car owners are a loyal community, and they will usually swear by their own cars, even when secretly they are not so satisfied as they might be; but Riley owners have an enthusiasm for their vehicles all their own, and to say anything against a Riley among a group of Riley owners is asking for trouble.

The Riley Falcon, fitted with the four-cylinder 1½-litre engine, has been a deservedly popular car for some time, and the 1937 version, though only changed in detail, is a still further improved car. This car has a quality that one does not necessarily expect from a vehicle hailing from a firm which has such a reputation for producing racing and trials cars: that is to say, its extreme docility and comfort. The Falcon saloon body is not only comfortable to sit in, but also comfortable to see out of, which is a far rarer virtue.

Altogether the car strikes a note of comfortable dignity without at the same time being overpowering, or giving the

impression of being too large. It is capable of a maximum speed in excess of 70 m.p.h., and the acceleration is quite good, particularly if free use is made of the self-changing pre-selective four-speed gear box.

This unit, combined with an automatic clutch, makes the car delightfully controllable, and gives the driver a sense of confi-

if desired. If one is, say, travelling down a long, straight hill, one can depress the pedal and release the accelerator until the engine is just ticking over, when the clutch frees, and the car glides on under its own momentum until the engine is "revved up" again. The engine can, however, be used as a brake until its speed is so low as to allow the clutch to free.

The Wilson type of pre-selective gear box, which is fitted, also adds materially to the performance of the car, as changes up and down can be made very smoothly and quickly in complete silence. Nearly 40 m.p.h. can be reached on the second gear, and well over 50 m.p.h. on the third, so that these ratios can be used very effectively for acceleration. It is also a car that shows up well on hills, as it pulls well



THE RILEY 1½-LITRE FALCON SALOON

dence both in heavy traffic and out on the open road. This is further enhanced by the excellent braking and steering, combined with springing which, while sufficiently soft to be comfortable on rough surfaces, is also rigid enough to keep the car safely progressing in a straight line at high speeds on the open road.

The automatic clutch is of the centrifugal type, and when the engine is ticking over it frees itself, but directly the engine is accelerated up to some 600 or 700 r.p.m. it engages smoothly and sweetly. All the driver has to do to move off from rest is to pre-select and then engage first gear with the pedal, which is in the position of the usual clutch pedal. Then, by depressing the clutch pedal steadily, the whole car will move off smoothly. A little care is required, so as not to depress the accelerator pedal too quickly, as otherwise the car may start with rather a jerk.

Another pleasant feature of this type of clutch is that coasting can be indulged in

on the top gear up to quite a low speed, and, with the gear box fitted, very quick changes down can be effected, and the car speeds maintained on quite steep gradients.

Another feature which adds to the pleasure of the driver and his sense of security is the excellent arrangement of the controls; while the seating position is good, as the bonnet has not been allowed to interfere with vision unduly, it being easy to see the near-side wing lamp.

The pre-selector lever for the Wilson gear box is mounted on the steering column just under the wheel, and is fitted with a long lever, which can be reached by the fingers without removing the right hand from the wheel. On the right in the centre of the steering column is a hand throttle lever, while on the left is a lever that controls the ignition timing. The traffic indicator control and horn button are right in the centre.

Unfortunately, during the run I did not have my Tapley performance meter or brake meter with me, and so had to dispense with some of my tests. The mechanically-operated Girling type brakes are excellent and would certainly have given a good stopping distance, while the pedal pressure required was light.

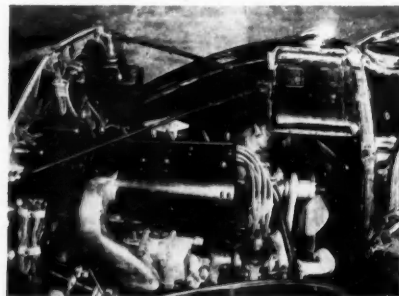


Specification

Four cylinders, 69mm. bore by 100mm. stroke. Capacity, 1,496 c.c. £9 tax. Overhead valves with spherical cylinder head and short push rods. Coil ignition. Preselecta four-speed self-changing gear box combined with automatic clutch. Over-all length, 14ft. 1½ins. Weight, empty, 1 ton 5cwt. Girling type mechanical brakes. Four-door four-light saloon body, £315.

Performance

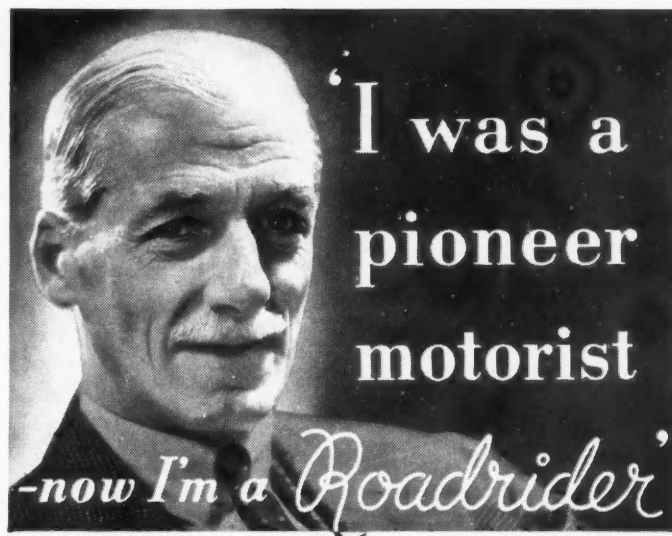
Maximum speed over 70 m.p.h. Standing 50 m.p.h. through the gears in 22.2-secs. On top gear ratio of 5 to 1, 10 to 30 m.p.h. in 13.3-secs. On third-gear ratio of 7.08 to 1, 10 to 30 m.p.h. in 10-secs.; second gear ratio, 10.45 to 1; and first gear ratio, 18 to 1.



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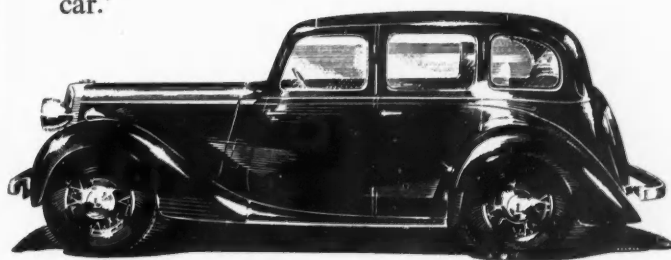


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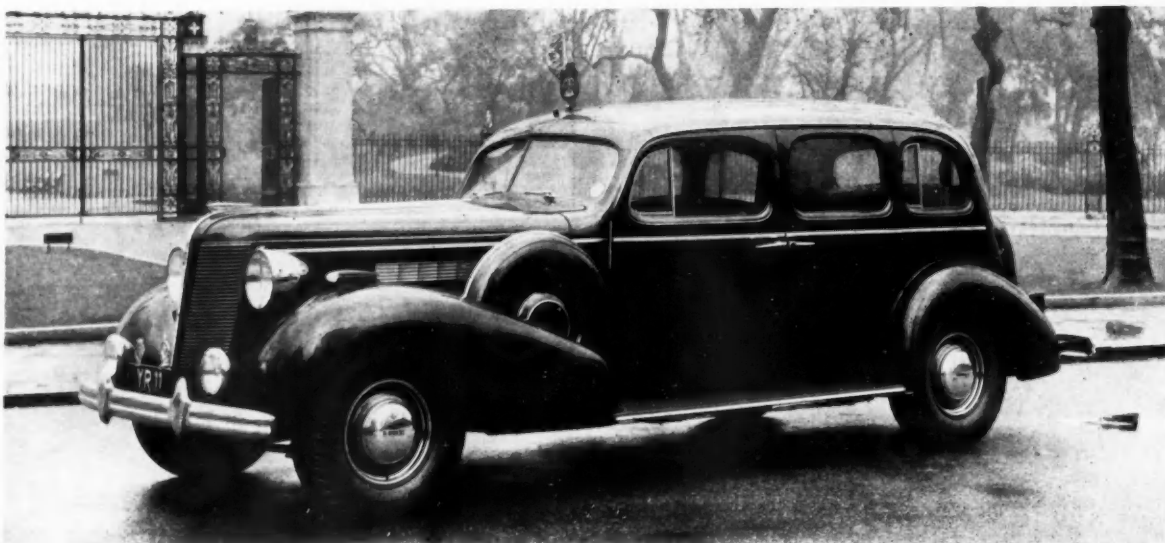
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FITTING THE DRIVER

THERE seems to be some idea that the adjustable front seat which slides is all that is required so far as the modern car is concerned to make the driving position fit any size of driver. This is not true, as the distance of the driver from his steering wheel is just as important as his distance from the pedals. I have legs which are rather longer than the average, and if I drove the normal car which I get to test with the seat sufficiently far back to make my legs really comfortable, I am too far away from the steering wheel for safety. There are many people who drive cars with one or two hands resting on the bottom edge of the wheel and imagine

that they have the car under proper control. The proper position for the hands on the wheel is well up the sides, and when driving fast or under difficult conditions, as near the top of the wheel as possible, so that in an emergency one has free play for one's elbows. For the person who is rather above the normal height, this is impossible in many cars to-day, unless the seat is brought right forward so as to make the position of the legs most uncomfortable.

For this reason a telescopic steering-wheel is almost an essential, as it is then possible to regulate the distance of the wheel from the driver independently of the leg room.

The Bleumel telescopic steering wheel

is ideal for this purpose, and for some time I have been commenting favourably on cars fitted with this device.

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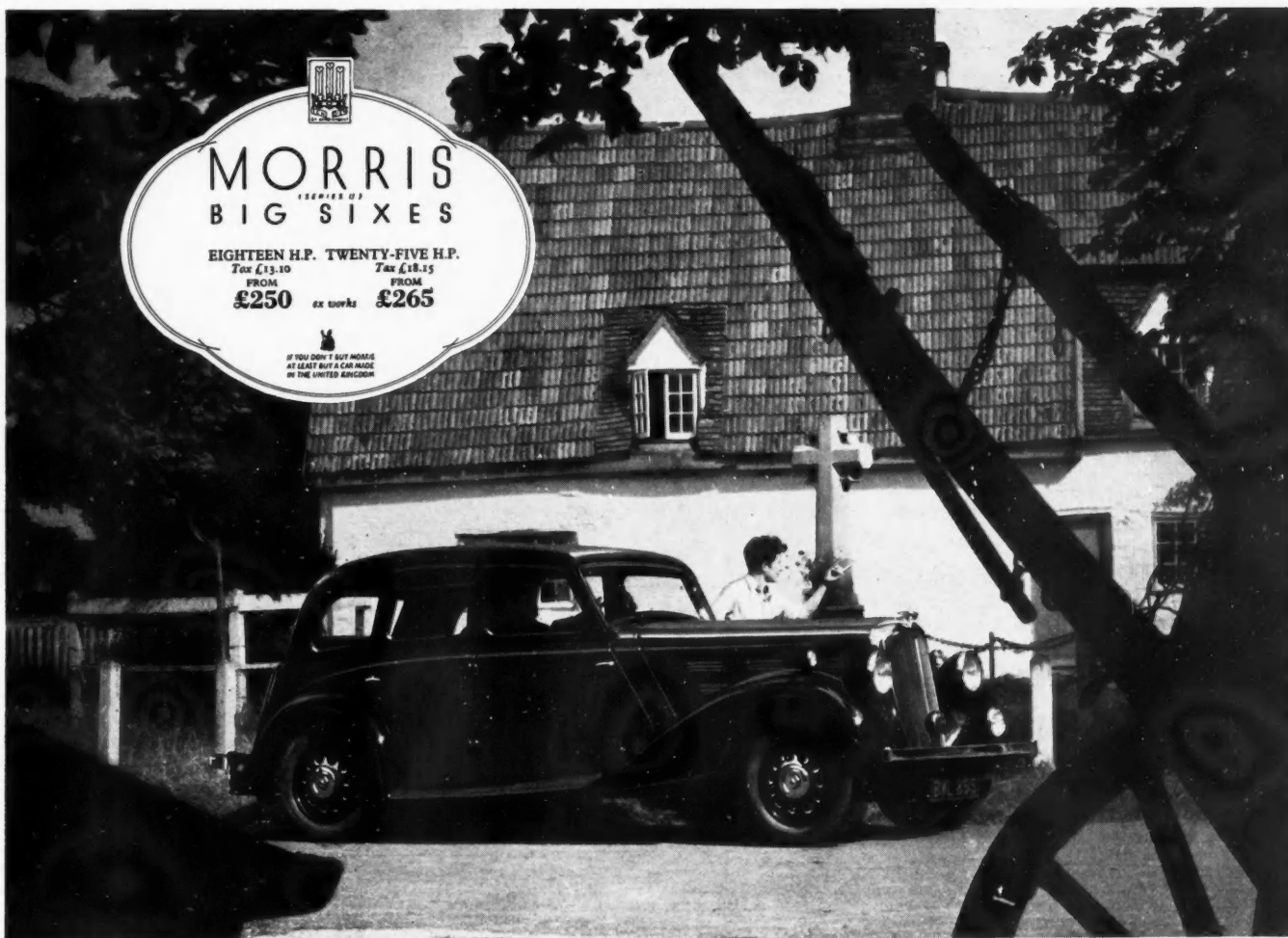
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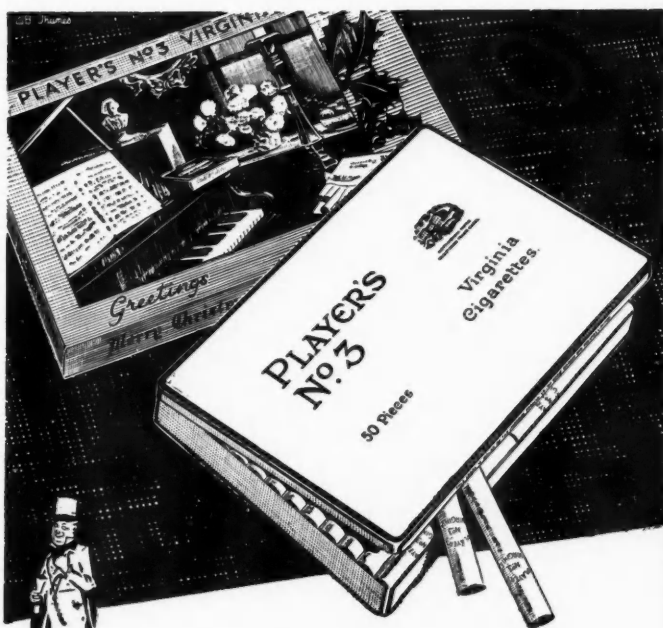


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A PRIMULA TRIAD

IN the gardens of to-day primulas have earned a well-deserved prominence, and it follows that whenever an unknown species is discovered, or a new one brought into cultivation, it is welcomed with the applause, or at least with the attention, of the gardening world.

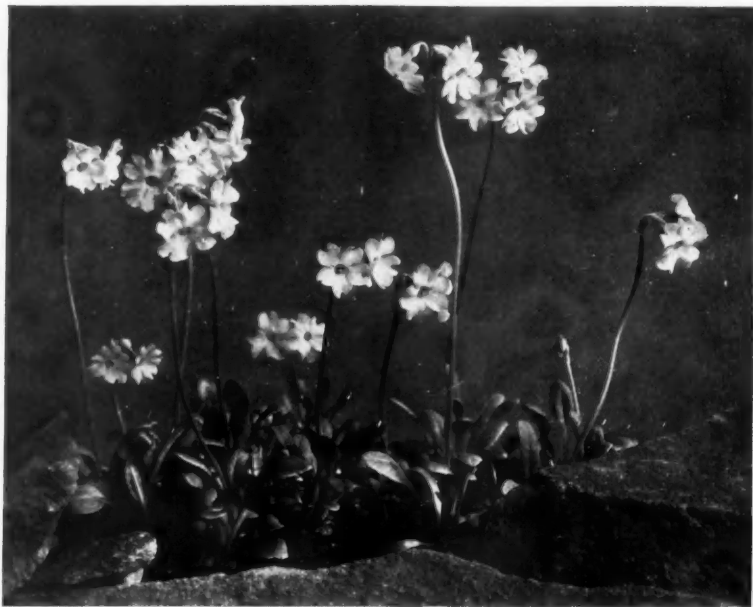
During the course of his career as a plant hunter, the late George Forrest with his discoveries, called forth these tributes of praise many times. Some of his trophies, like *Primula malacoides* and *Primula chionantha*, have now become so plentiful that packets of seed may be bought from almost any seedsman. But others, often because they have not been so vigorous in growth and in seeding, remain comparatively forgotten.

In the second category there is *Primula chrysopa*, which is illustrated here. This Forrest discovered in 1914, and the offspring of plants raised from his seed are still with us. It will be remembered that it was not until after many attempts that some of the difficult petiolares group were introduced. *Primula sonchifolia*, the blue primrose, at first defiant, was later brought home in bamboo pots. But, although this section is difficult, quite recently more than one species has been introduced, and *Primula scapigera*, the subject of our second illustration, is one of the most notable.

Furthermore, nowadays scarcely a year passes in which there is no new primula to record, and we can have no better subject for the third of our triad than the latest arrival, *Primula Sherriffæ*, which has just come from Bhutan. We shall consider each of the three in turn.

Primula chrysopa, probably known only to comparatively few of those who are interested in the genus, is, although not one of the more robust, a species worthy of notice. Forrest found it at Bei-ma Shan and again over the borders in Szechuan and in south-eastern Tibet. He sent home seed, and it flowered with Messrs. Wallace at Colchester and at Edinburgh in 1916. It was named *chrysopa*, "the golden-eyed," by the late Sir Isaac Bailey Balfour, and the name is an apt one, for the flowers, a pale lavender blue, are marked with a bright central ring of gold. The leaves, which form a little tuft or rosette, are long-petioled, oval or elliptic, concave in the middle and recurved at the sides, almost without meal, and with the petiole up to about 5 ins. long. This primula has deliciously fragrant, slightly lop-sided flowers which appear in May with petal lobes of unequal size and very deeply cleft. The flower stem is rather slender, up to a foot or 15 ins. high, with two or three or sometimes four flowers, half an inch to an inch across, gracefully bent at right angles to the stem; and the stems, pedicels and calyx are coated with a white meal. Seed, which should be sown as soon as it is gathered, is produced in a capsule which splits at the top. Although *Primula chrysopa* comes from moist stony pastures, in our climate it is intolerant of winter damp, and requires good drainage.

Primula scapigera, a native of the western Himalayas, was first seen in cultivation during the summer of 1934, when plants were raised from seed sent home by Captain D. G. Lowndes of the Indian Army. A beautiful plant with rosy pink flowers, it is not unlike *Primula Edgeworthii*, and in a general way it resembles *Primula Winteri*, the best known of the petiolares group to which all three species belong. The



PRIMULA CHRYSOPA

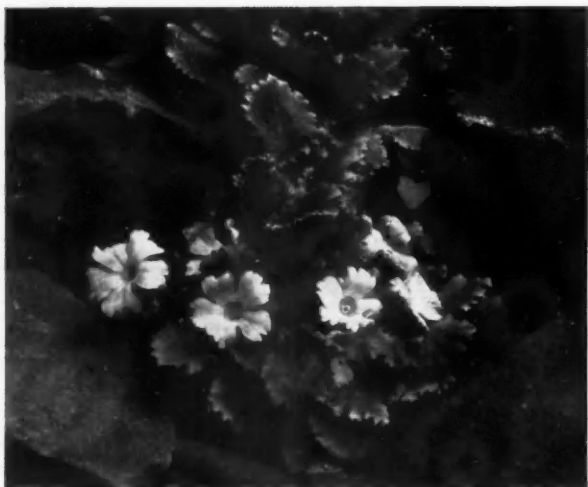
The golden-eyed primrose with deliciously fragrant, pale lavender blue flowers

flower stalks are often short in *Primula scapigera*, hidden in the middle of the leaves or are just about as long as, or a little longer than the leaves. The flowers are larger than those of *Primula Winteri*, rosy mauve in hue, pale towards the centre, with a greenish yellow ring, and measure an inch to an inch and a half across. The lobes are broad at the top with varying margin, waved or rather deeply notched. They appear in early March. The leaves, three to four inches long, are oblong or spoon-shaped and very distinctly toothed, with a rather thick and fleshy winged petiole, and are green without a whitish covering of meal. Moreover, *Primula scapigera* has the power of producing new plants from the leaves. In this faculty it is almost unique in the genus. If a leaf is picked from a plant and placed upon sand in an ordinary propagating frame, roots soon begin to appear at the base of the petiole and,

under the favourable conditions of a cool house, in a few weeks, young plants will have grown and be ready for potting. At the same time there is no great difficulty in raising plants from seed, but seed must be collected in good time. Just as in *Primula Winteri* and *Primula sonchifolia*, the seed capsule, as it ripens, splits, exposing the seed, which is soon shed. Thus it is necessary to watch the plant as the seed is ripening, so as to gather the capsules just before the seed has fallen. In cultivation, the petiolares group is, as has been mentioned, rather uncertain, and *Primula scapigera* does best in a peaty loam, and probably on a north aspect. Tucked under the shelter of surrounding rocks or among the prongs of an upturned root stump, it has survived a winter in the open in Edinburgh without any special covering. This beautiful plant was given an award of merit when exhibited at the Royal Horticultural Society on March 24th, 1936, by Mr. Wells jun. of Merstham.

Primula Sherriffæ of the soldanelloides section, the most outstanding of recent introductions, is a charming plant with soft hairy leaves rather like those of *Primula nutans*, and with very remarkable flowers, pale lavender or lilac dusted with a white powder. These grow in clusters of six or seven at the top of a slender stem four or five inches high, and their most striking feature is the corolla tube, which is often nearly one and a half inches long, and stands out almost at right angles to the stem. The rounded lobes are each over half an inch long. When exploring Bhutan in 1934, Captain George Sherriff was fortunate enough to discover this plant in the south-east at an elevation of only 5,000 ft., considerably lower than one would expect to find such a delicate-looking primula. He not only secured seed, but he succeeded in bringing home, in June, 1935, a plant which he had potted and tended for several months, and this plant flowered in Edinburgh in July of the same year. It was named in honour of his mother, the late Mrs. Sherriff of Carronvale, Larbert. The accompanying illustration is of plants grown from the Bhutan seed, and was taken in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden in September of this year. Little is known as yet of its potentialities as a garden plant, and, coming from so low an elevation, it would scarcely be expected to take well to the cold and damp of our winters. I hear, however, that a gardening friend in the north has been enterprising enough to try it out of doors, but it remains to be seen how it will fare in the coming winter.

L. C.



THE ROSY MAUVE PRIMULA SCAPIGERA
A charming primrose allied to *P. Winteri*



THE LOVELY PALE LAVENDER P. SHERRIFFÆ
A remarkable new primrose from Bhutan

FUEL ECONOMY



GREATER HEAT FROM LESS
AND CHEAPER COAL

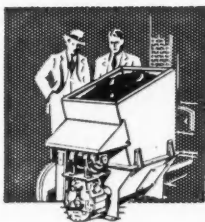
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OF FUEL CONVERTED INTO HEAT

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When you install the Iron Fireman you cannot help making a saving. All the combustible gases, which escape in hand-stoking, are converted into heat. Less coal can be used . . . and cheaper coal.

The Iron Fireman is automatic. Labour costs are practically eliminated. This Automatic Stoker is a profitable investment and pays for itself in a short period. The Iron Fireman was the first machine to make coal an automatic fuel and, after fifteen years, is still the best.



Let our engineers make a FREE SURVEY of your premises . . . home or business . . . or write for Brochure D.A.53, giving fullest details.

IRON FIREMAN AUTOMATIC COAL STOKER

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GIVE YOUR GARDENING FRIEND
he or she a present they will appreciate
and will last them
for years—a



"MARTSMITH"
S25A with patent
Mechanical agitator
Capacity: 6 galls.
PRICE: £4: 16: 6

A very handy light sprayer, can be used self-contained or attach hose and use it with a bucket and hose. A really efficient sprayer at a very low price. All machines in stock sent Carriage Paid same day as ordered.

"MARTSMITH"
SPRAY GUN

"Martsmith" Spray Gun. Self-Contained as a Sprayer or with Bucket and Hose. Pump, with Container, Lance, Bend and 1 Nozzle ... 21/-
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Jas. Southerton & Son, Martineau & Smith

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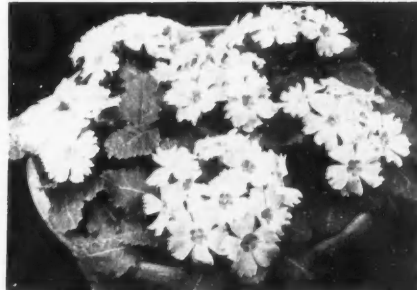
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"MARTSMITH"
SUTTON
COLDFIELD

PRIMULA SCAPIGERA

A.M., R.H.S., 1936

THE choicest gem for Rock Garden or Alpine House. Large lilac pink primrose-flowers nestling on attractive fresh green foliage in February, March and April. This plant is — without any doubt — the finest introduction in alpine plants for years. Its ease of culture, free flowering propensity and exquisite habit will endear it to the heart of every garden lover.



Strong Plants which will flower well this winter 20/- each. Carriage and Packing Paid.

WELLS The Nurseries MERTSHAM

Send for Hardy Plant Catalogue—the finest issued in this country.

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HOWARD HOTEL
NORFOLK STREET, STRAND
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Up-to-date in every respect. From 10/6 single and 17/6 double, including breakfast. Centrally situated. Tel.: Temple Bar 4400.

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CARLTON HOTEL, East Cliff.—Five-star A.A. and R.A.C. Hot sea-water baths. Uninterrupted sea views. GARAGE, 60 CARS. Telephone: 6560.

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Facing own Gardens. Very Quiet. Garage.

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NICE. AN HOTEL OF DISTINCTION **THE WESTMINSTER**

ON THE PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS, NEAR THE GARDENS AND CASINOS.
120 Rooms. Every Comfort. Pension Terms from Fr. 65.

THE LADIES' FIELD

TWO HANDSOME SKI-ING SUITS

Fashions for the Winter Sports Season



THE big picture shows a white corduroy cap and jacket lined and faced with emerald green; the scarf and gloves match, and the trousers are in black burella. The plus-four suit in the smaller picture is in Prussian blue burella with a scarf, a suede belt and puttees in cowslip yellow. Both from Burberry



"Acacia" model. An exclusive design in beige brocade—trimmed with nigger brown crêpe de Chine. 69/6

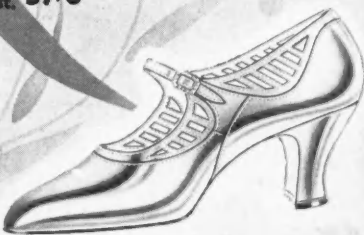
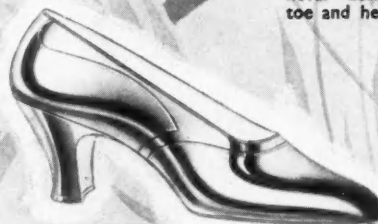
"Bertha" model Sandal. In black velvet and silver embossed kid effect. Note the new prongless slide buckle. 84/-



"Albany" model. Attractive black crêpe de Chine court shoe—with coloured floral design on toe and heel. 79/6



"Collette." Black, Satin and crêpe de Chine bar shoe—made on the new extended last. 57/6



"Teresa" model. In plain silver or gold kid, hand-made with medium Louis XV heels. 57/6

Obtainable also in black, white, beige and brown crêpe de Chine. 52/6

"Hilton" model. Finest London hand-made. In silver and gold kid, shadow brocade—trimmed gold or silver kid. 65/-

Obtainable also in black, and brown crêpe de Chine. 65/-



A distinctive sandal model. In black crêpe de Chine with gold piping. Also in white and silver. 84/-



"Olga" Sandal. In green, mauve, pink, black, and white crêpe de Chine. 59/6

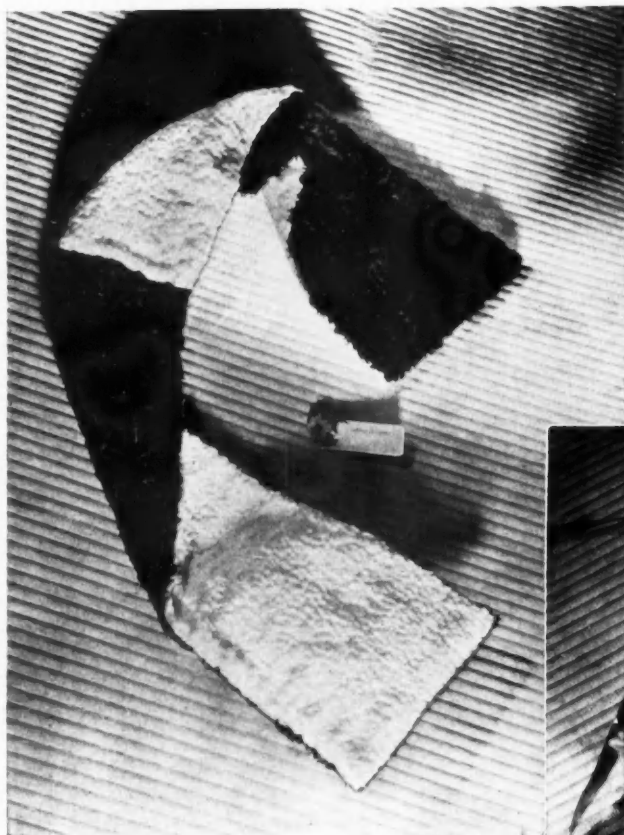
Also in gold and silver kid. 75/-

Marshall & Snelgrove
Vere Street. & Oxford Street. London, W.1

FUR FABRIC ACCESSORIES FOR CHRISTMAS

Ideas for Attractive Presents

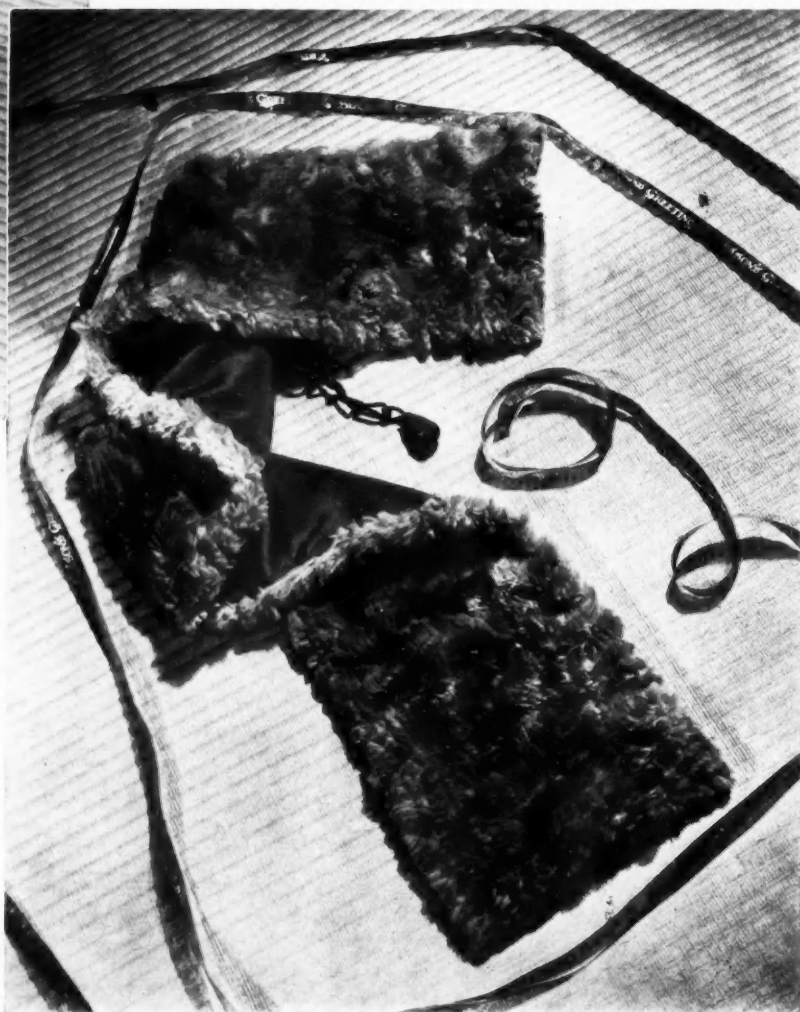
THE cap and tie in Russian sable mohair, shown on the right, come from Marja, 1, Wilton Place, S.W.1. Fur caps are very fashionable this winter, and this set would look very attractive with a winter coat.



THE tie shown above is in black caracul fabric, lined with white silk ermine. It comes from Marja, and would look sophisticated with a black afternoon frock. It can, of course, be worn either way out.

ON the right is a grey silk chinchilla tie, also from Marja. It would be equally attractive to wear with London or country clothes. It can also be had in a deep beige colour.

CATHARINE HAYTER.



Scaioni's Studios

MAKE THIS YOUR "CHRISTMAS BOX"

this year



This Winter there are many without the necessities of life, due to unemployment, sickness, or destitution. Last Christmas, thousands of such men, women and children were the guests of The Salvation Army. Will you help us to minister in the same way this year?

Gifts gratefully received by General Evangeline Booth, 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4.

The Salvation Army

hats



by

Lincoln Bennett

are worn by men and women who value style with comfort and safety in the hunting field.

HUNTING CAPS . . . 52/6 & 36/-
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TRIPLE STRENGTH BOWLERS 32/6
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MANCHESTER: 52, King Street LIVERPOOL: 8, Dale Street



AGENTS EVERYWHERE

SOLUTION to No. 357

The clues for this appeared in November 28th issue

MANATARMSNOMIC
IAAOAOAR
MIDDLEMANMANGO
IILADIDS
CHAPMANMANIACS
AIDAARE
ALMANACNULLITY
RANDELFUNE
MANSHATTEFFUSES
AAAIMI
MENSUALPAGEBOY
EDOTLIMRE
NABOBBARCELONA
TOOORINOR
SHYLYYACHTSMAN

ACROSS

- His foot is a flower
- International ones may sometimes be seen at Olympia (two words)
- 10 should never be this, though their breeches must be
- Jockeys in embryo (two words)
- A portrait of a winning horse may have his jockey's like this
- A bookie may make one on our resources
- Learn to do this before you start to bet
- An outsider may do this to the ring
- A jockey cannot help doing this if he is trying
- What horses often are upon the Downs
- Runners' convulsive breaths
- Makes unsuitable conditions for racing
- It's a bad offer that has none of these
- Engines are often this as well as horses

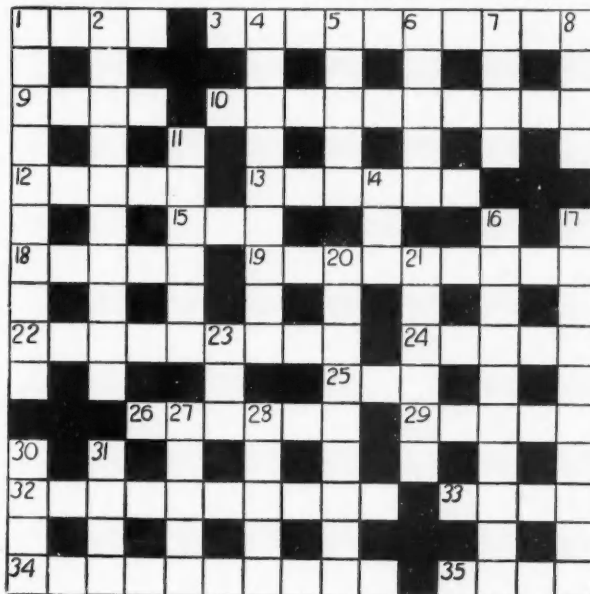
"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 358

A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 358, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 8th, 1936.** Readers in Scotland are precluded under the Scottish Acts from participation in this competition.

The winner of Crossword No. 357 is

Mrs. Beatrix Abbey, 18, Flaghead Road, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth.

CROSSWORD No. 358. "IN RACING PARLANCE"



Name

Address

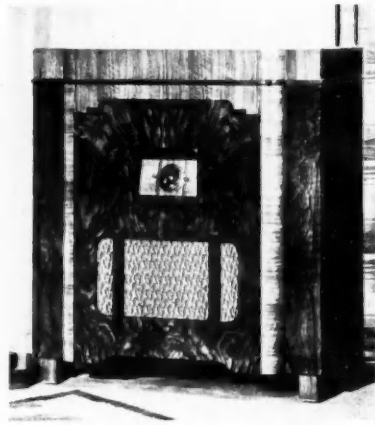
IN THE SHOP WINDOWS



A FOLDING mahogany poker table, with seven legs, bakelite trays, and billiard cloth cover, made by the Vono Company.



THIS useful oak bureau, 2ft. 9ins. wide, comes from Messrs. Hampton and Sons, Pall Mall.



A PHILLIPS (Type 792) All-wave Superhet Monoknob radiogram, an ideal instrument for the fastidious listener.



THREE lovely silk mufflers from Messrs. Sulka and Company (Old Bond Street), with handkerchiefs in coloured crêpe silk and coloured linen.



SOMETHING quite new are the cushions of porous rubber produced by Messrs. Dunlop. Cushions for home, garden, office, or car are made in this splendidly clean and springy new material.



ABOVE are an evening bag in *petit-point* and a pair of mother-o'-pearl opera glasses (Messrs. Alexander Clark and Co., 125-126, Fenchurch Street).



AN original idea for a Christmas present are the leadless pewter tankards, with engraved or enamelled crests, made by Messrs. T. M. Lewin of Haymarket.



SCHWEPPE'S unrivalled ginger wine and mineral waters are shown here with two exquisitely neat wooden match-box holders made by Messrs. Lister, Dursley, Gloucestershire.

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Hand-made

CHINESE RUGS

for Gifts



E.C.3. Semi-circular hand-made **CHINESE RUGS** in exquisite shades and characteristic workmanship. Ideal for hearth or before dressing-tables. In Rose, Beige, Green or Blue. Limited number, cannot be repeated.

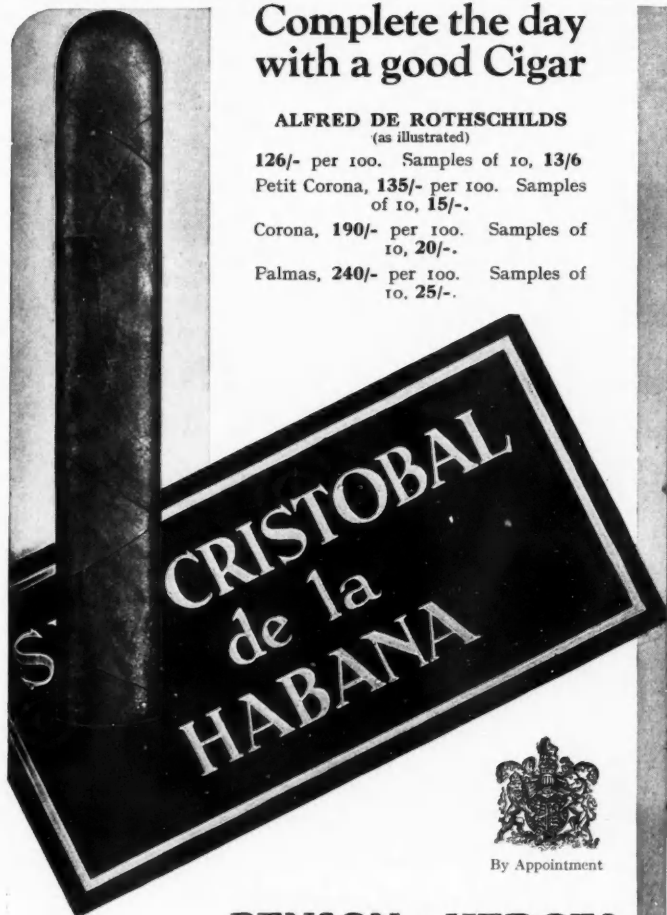
Size 4ft. x 2ft. **25/-**
Size 5ft. x 2ft. 6 ins. **42/6**

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126/- per 100. Samples of 10, **13/6**
Petit Corona, 135/- per 100. Samples
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POST FREE.



FREE. Send for catalogue No. 92, illustrating 100 'sensible' toys, for kiddies of 1—6 years.

How the 'Drinking Baby' Drinks!

This "baby" has a patent, unbreakable bottle with a teat, and it is apparently full of milk. When your little daughter tilts it to "baby's" mouth, the milk bubbles slowly away and disappears. When she tilts it upright the milk comes back, ready for her "baby's" next feed. The milk of course never leaves the bottle, so there is never any mess.

KIDDICRAFT 'Sensible' Toys

KIDDICRAFT CO., PURLEY, SURREY. UPLANDS 2255



*No good cheese sandwich
is quite so good
without them*

Ask
for...

JACOB'S WATER BISCUITS

IN THE AIRTIGHT CARTON specially devised to preserve all the nutty flavour and crackling crispness and bring them to you oven fresh.

W. & R. Jacob & Co., Ltd.

SUNDERLAND HOUSE

AFTER so many of the great mansions of Mayfair had vanished, it seemed almost inevitable that Sunderland House would go the way of the rest. Like Devonshire House, like Dorchester House and Grosvenor House, like Chesterfield House only a few yards away, it was doomed, one thought, to fall beneath the pick-axes of the house-breakers, and to be superseded by some brand-new block of flats or offices. But Sunderland House still stands, and long may it continue to. It has found a new function in twentieth century life, and a most practical one, however unexpected.

What that function is Mr. S. P. B. Mais tells in a charmingly produced book which he has written for its new owners. *At the Sign of the Swan* is a most readable account of a very important industry which affects every one of us—the making of our pens and ink. The Swan pen and Swan ink are known the world over. Few people, however, could tell you how either is made. Let them ask Mr. Mais, who has been to see. He has been to Liverpool, where the ink is made; to Birmingham, where the nibs are made; and to Harlesden, where the pens are made; and, lastly, he has been all over Sunderland House, which is now Messrs. Mabie, Todd and Co.'s splendid new London offices.



SUNDERLAND HOUSE. The new offices of Messrs. Mabie, Todd and Co.

Sunderland House was built by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt as a wedding present to his daughter Consuelo, on the occasion of her marriage to the late Duke of Marlborough. It cost £350,000 to build. Of all the great London mansions erected in the half-century before the War it was the most magnificent. To-day it speaks of an age—the Edwardian age—that already appears unbelievably remote.

Mr. Mais tells the story of Sunderland House and describes the splendid decoration of its suites of rooms—the Louis Seize smoking-room, the circular morning room, the state dining-room (now the Company's Board Room), and the magnificent ballroom with its marble walls of grey and purple, its gilded roof, and its magnificent chandeliers. The ballroom is now the main showroom, and probably the most splendid showroom to be found in London. A Mayfair mansion would hardly, one would have thought, made a very suitable office building. Actually, it has proved ideal for its purpose, and only minor alterations have had to be effected. There is only one thing that Mr. Mais forgets to tell us—by whom the building was designed. The architects were Messrs. Romaine-Walker and Jenkins.

The book is most attractively illustrated with reproductions of Mr. Hanslip Fletcher's pen drawings.

FROM A WINTER NOTEBOOK

AN interesting departure in advertising is the erection at East Grinstead of the Timber House. This beautiful building is the property of Messrs. John Stenning and Son, Limited, who for the last 144 years have been in the timber business, and have now erected the Timber House so that everybody interested—architects, builders, and anyone who intends to build a house, either abroad or in England—can see the many uses to which timber can happily be put in that connection. The house itself is a very fine erection and intended as a memorial of the late King's Silver Jubilee. The inside contains such interesting details as a hand-carved oak mantelpiece, a really beautiful floor of oak unit floor blocks made in squares and tongued and grooved ready for laying, and sections of solid English oak panelling. The magnificent roof timbers are an exact replica of an ancient Tudor building, and the carved oak gargoyles are excellent work. It should be noted that the Company makes all kinds of timber articles, including garden furniture, garages and sheds.

WORK MADE EASY

In the old days, whitewashing was a matter of brushes and buckets, and a great deal of labour. Nowadays, whitewashing by spraying has become a very easy affair. Such an equipment as the self-contained Martsmith spray gun, which will not only whitewash, but spray small gardens, conservatories and allotments, or can be used to disinfect sick-rooms, hospitals and offices, is absolutely invaluable. This Martsmith gun is extremely easy to use, strong, and instantly convertible for use with a bucket and hose instead of with its own container, so that it is really two instruments in one, and ideal for many purposes. For instance, washing down a car, which is such a tiresome job, becomes practically no trouble with this. It is only one of the many Martsmith spraying specialties, which include special pneumatic hand and green-house sprayers, adjustable syringes of all sorts, spraying syringes, pumps, pneumatic knapsack and shoulder sprayers, and portable spraying plants, including the Martsmith Connaught limewashing and spraying machine on wheels. They are to be obtained from Messrs. Martineau and Smith, Holloway Head, Birmingham.

THE WINES OF 1936

From Messrs. Hedges and Butler of Regent Street we have received an account of the vintages for 1936—on the whole, not a very encouraging one. There will be no vintage champagne, and only a medium quality wine will be made. Owing to the civil war there will be very little sherry, though what there is should be good. The yield of port is not good, and the Alto Douro wines will probably be better than those of the lower Quintas. The reports are depressing with regard to Burgundy and Bordeaux wines, though the white wine districts have given a yield better than that in Médoc. Madeira will not be so good as last year, and brandy will be low in quantity owing to the spring frosts, while the resulting wine will be poor. However, the quality of the brandy distilled may be fairly good. Prices will be high. The report of the Rhine wines is more hopeful, though the vintage is later than usual owing to weather conditions. However, on the whole the grapes have remained sound and it is hoped that some good wine will be forthcoming.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CHRISTMAS-TIME

The choice of a good champagne for Christmas entertaining is a matter of real importance and some difficulty, but even the person who knows very little about wines may choose with confidence Bollinger Champagne "Special Cuvée," for its quality is exceptional. That the price is reasonable is an additional argument in favour of making it the wine for Christmas toasts.

PRETTY PRESENTS IN JEWELLERY

Anyone thinking of giving jewellery for Christmas presents should certainly write to Servex Jewellery, whose address is 162, Dukes Road, London, W.3. The making of this jewellery provides employment for War-disabled ex-Service men, and the enterprise is run on strictly business lines, the prices being competitive. His Majesty the King, when Prince of Wales, showed great interest in the organisation, and Her Majesty Queen Mary has several times purchased Servex jewellery, as have many other members of the Royal Family. The prices range from the very low to higher ones, and the selection is very wide, but are always very cheap for the article in question, as the stones are bought direct and the work of setting or stringing them is undertaken by the Servex workmen in their British factory; they will also undertake the re-stringing of necklaces and re-designing and repair work. The "No-loss" method of stringing beads on rolled gold is to be highly recommended, and is very cheap. As an indication of their prices, it may be quoted that a necklace of real cultured pearls, nicely graduated, is offered at a guinea; and earrings, dress studs and so forth are at similar prices, while a jade rope approximately 27ins. long, with a gold snap, costs from 5 guineas.

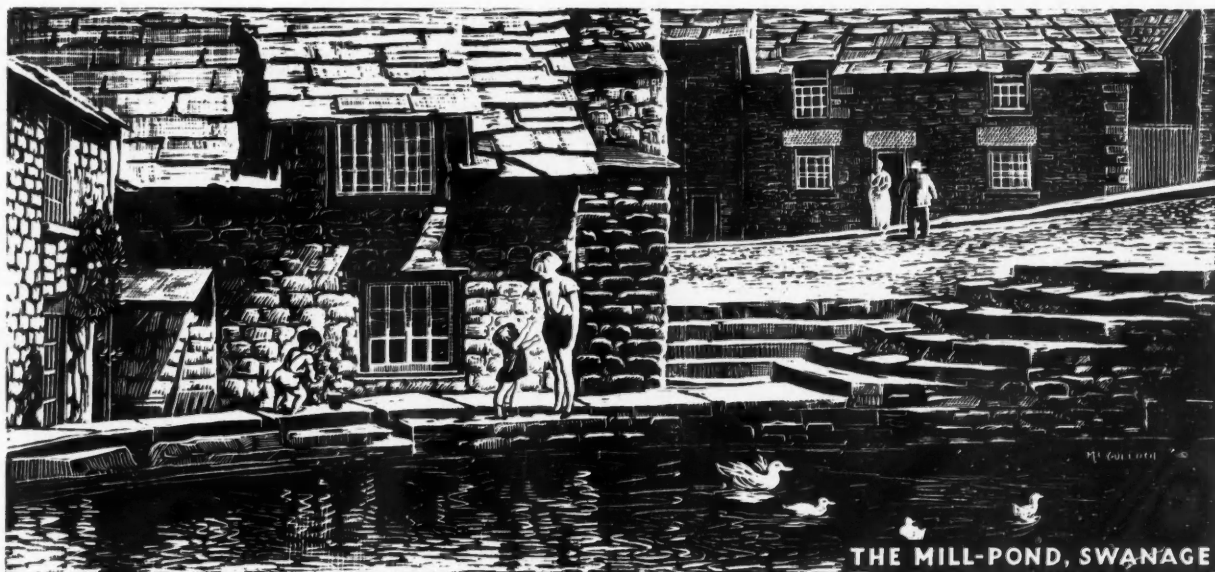
CHRISTMAS-TIME READING

Everyone likes Christmas numbers and to have light and merry things to read by the fireside at Christmas time. The best investment in this line that can possibly be made is a copy of *Christmas Pie*, which costs only 6d. It contains 112 pages of jokes and stories by such well known authors as Dale Collins, Dorothy Sayers, Phyllis Bottome, Lord Dunsany, and A. P. Herbert. The jokes and drawings are by many leading artists, including such tried favourites as H. M. Bateman, W. Heath Robinson, A. C. Barrett, Batchelor, Lawson Wood and Bruce Bairnsfather. Additional recommendation is that all the funds accumulated by its sale go to the King George Jubilee Trust for the youth of Britain. As the Duke of York said in his foreword, "The rising generation is the responsibility of us all," and here is a practical way of helping them and giving pleasure not only to ourselves but to any friends to whom one sends a copy which would form a very pleasant substitute for the usual card.

CELOTEX

In the article which appeared in COUNTRY LIFE of November 7th, describing the new house built by Mr. H. G. C. Spencely, a phrase with regard to Celotex insulated cane board may have been open to misconstruction. There was no intention to imply that Celotex is bituminous, and we are glad of this opportunity of stating that this is not the case.

CHARMING SPOTS OF THE WEST COUNTRIE THE HOMELAND OF ST. IVEL



THE MILL-POND, SWANAGE

SWANAGE, now a prosperous seaside town, was once referred to by Charles Kingsley as "a quaint old-world village," but only a few relics remain to remind us of those days. One of these is the mill-pond, surrounded by old stone cottages and reached by a slope of wide steps. Nearby are the famous Purbeck quarries which have yielded stone used in many English Cathedrals.

APLIN & BARRETT LIMITED, YEovil, SOMERSET

St. IVEL REGD.
LACTIC CHEESE

SUPREME for over 140 Years ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

has been the leading Hair tonic and dressing since 1792. It keeps the hair in perfect condition, imparts to it a lovely glossiness and long delays thinning and baldness. It does not make the hair sticky.

Send for Free Booklet on the Hair

A. ROWLAND & SONS, LTD.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS
STORES AND
HAIRDRESSERS

3/6 7/- 10/6

AIR MENACE!

ASSURE SAFETY FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Co-operate with the Government and supplement collective ANTI-AIR RAID precautions by providing suitable bomb-proof accommodation in the precincts of your own home.

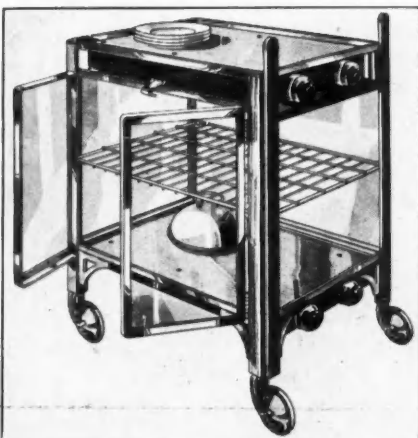
THE IGLOO GAS & BOMB PROOF SHELTER gives protection from Bombs, Gas and Fire! Everything is scientifically provided for—Air Supply—Sanitation—Communication—Lighting—Food—Water—Protective Clothing, etc., etc.

IGLOO SHELTERS are now being built in different parts of the country.

Enquiries are specially invited for Clubs, Schools and Business Premises.

Brochure and full particulars sent free.

BRITISH AIR-RAID SHELTERS, LTD.,
110, Sloane St., S.W.1. 'Phone: SLOANE 4606



ELECTRIC BUFFET INVALUABLE IN THE COUNTRY HOUSE

COMPRISING

DINNER WAGON, HOT-PLATE CARVING-TABLE AND HOT-CUPBOARD

Described as "THE SLUGGARD'S JOY"

AN ELEGANT PIECE OF FURNITURE FOR THE DINING-ROOM
ENSURES YOUR FOOD BEING KEPT HOT FOR LONG PERIODS
WITHOUT LOSS OF QUALITY

As supplied to **THE EARL OF DUDLEY** at **HIMLEY HALL**

THERMOSTATIC CONTROL. Maintains a uniform TEMPERATURE
without ATTENTION. A BOON TO THE STAFF

BERTRAM THOMAS, Worsley Street, Hulme, Manchester
LONDON SHOWROOM: 28, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1

